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BEQUEST OF

GEORGINA LOWELL PUTNAM

OF BOSTON

Received, July 1, 1914.

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GOULD'S UNIVERSAL INDEX,

AND

EVERY BODY'S OWN BOOK;

WITH DIRECTIONS

FOR SAVING TIME, ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE, AND HAVING IT AT COMMAND THROUGH LIFE, BY MEANS OF AN APPROPRIATE ALPHABETICAL AND NUMERICAL KEY:

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES;

FOR

PROFESSIONAL MEN, LOVERS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, POLITICIANS, MEN OF BUSINESS, AND FOR ALL WHO THINK WITH FRANKLIN THAT TIME IS MONEY, THAT A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED; OR, WITH SOLOMON, THAT "KNOWLEDGE IS BETTER THAN FINE GOLD," AND "WISDOM BETTER THAN RUBIES."

BY MARCUS T. C. GOULD,
STENOGRAPHER.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND STEREOTYPED.

NEW-YORK:
GEORGE F. COOLEDGE, 374 PEARL-STREET,
(Second story of Mahlon Day & Co.'s Bookstore.)
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1842.

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Harvard College Library
July 1, 1914.
Bequest of
Georgina Lowell Putnam

EXPLANATION.

The Table, on the opposite page, or one constructed upon the same principles, is to be bound in, or otherwise placed at the beginning of a *blank volume* of faint-lined paper, ruled with head-line, and a left-hand margin of about an inch and a half in width.

This blank book is presumed to be divided into twenty-six chapters, A, B, C, D, E, F, &c., and each chapter, except Q*, into six sections, a, e, i, o, u, y—the chapter, the section, and the folio being indicated at the head of each page.

By this arrangement, the opposite *Table* is a perpetual Directory, pointing to the chapter, section, and *page* of the blank book, where every entry is to be made, however numerous the names or various the subjects within the scope indicated. In this respect, it differs entirely from other *indexes*, which are usually constructed to suit the entries already made; and from other *alphabets*, which usually occupy as many pages as there are letters; and at the same time, it differs from both, by giving at a glance a synopsis of the whole arrangement of the book, and the system of classification and apportionment, which are more fully explained upon the back of the *Table, page* 4.

As a *Common-place Book*,—this blank volume becomes the repository for original thoughts, extracts, abstracts, &c., indeed for memoranda of every needful variety; and, at the same time, it is gradually becoming an *Universal Index* of reference to every subject of interest within the range of human knowledge, so far as the proprietor may see fit to extend his research and make minutes of the same; and it may be filled up by each individual for himself, as inclination, ability, and circumstances may enable him, from youth to old age; and is such a book as no man should be without.

The capital letters, vowels, and large figures in the table, refer to the pages of the General Index or volume; the small figures show the number of names or of pages, to which each chapter and each section is entitled according to calculation.

When an entry or memorandum is to be made, observe the following

DIRECTIONS.

If a subject begin with A, place it in chapter A. If with M, P, L, S, W, or any other letters, put it in the chapter of the same name as the *initial letter*.

If, after the first letter of the word, the first vowel be a, let the word be put in *section* a, of its proper chapter; and the same of e, i, o, u, or y. Against these vowels or sections are figures, referring to the page where the entry is to be made. The characteristic word, name, or subject, should be distinctly and legibly written in the left-hand margin of the book. This is particularly useful in reference; for a number of words may begin alike, as they do in a dictionary or directory, and are then to be sought in the marginal column as words are sought in a dictionary or directory.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the word Adams, A is the first letter, and a the first vowel that follows after that first letter, therefore this subject belongs to chapter A, section a, which is page 1

The word Boston, by the same rule, belongs to chapter B, section o, page 31

The word Philadelphia, to chapter P, section i, page - - - - 202

The words War and Washington, to chapter W, section a, page - - 282

The words Navy and Napoleon, to chapter N, section a, page - - - 177

The words Congress and Constitution, to chapter C, section o, page - - 58

The word Tyler, to chapter T, section y, page - - - - - - - 273

The word Bank, to chapter B, section a, page - - - - - - - 18

The word Veto, to chapter V, section e, page - - - - - - - 280

When a word begins with a *vowel*, and has no other vowel after it, the first letter determines both the chapter and the section to which the word belongs, viz, Mr. Olds should be put in O, o, and Mr. Ash in A, a.

This system is so perfectly simple and easy, as to require no further explanation—though it may be gratifying, and perhaps instructive, to read the lecture which follows, as it presents the advantages of *method*, and the disadvantages of its absence, in a variety of imposing forms, which must convince every one that something has been heretofore wanting, to supply which, is the object of the following Lecture, and the series of Tables alluded to on the 4th page.

* As Q is always followed by u, the chapter need not be divided into sections.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1841, by Marcus T. C. Gould, in the Clerk's Office of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

KEY

TO GOULD'S UNIVERSAL INDEX,

GRADUATED FOR A BLANK BOOK OF 300 PAGES,

Miscellaneous.

Number of Pages to each Letter or Chapter.	Sections or vowels.	Pages of Blank Book.	Pages to each vowel.
17	a	1	3
	e	4	4
A	i	8	5
	o	13	3
	u	16	1
	y	17	1
22*	a	18	6
	e	24	5
B	i	29	2
	o	31	5
	u	36	3
	y	39	1
34	a	40	12
	e	52	3
C	i	55	3
	o	58	12
	u	70	3
	y	73	1
13	a	74	3
	e	77	3
D	i	80	2
	o	82	2
	u	84	2
	y	86	1
14	a	87	5
	e	92	4
E	i	96	3
	o	99	1
	u	100	1-2
	y	100	1-2
14	a	101	2
	e	103	3
F	i	106	3
	o	109	5
	u	114	1-2
	y	114	1-2
2			
Q	u	298–9	

Number of Pages to each Letter or Chapter.	Sections or vowels.	Pages of Blank Book.	Pages to each vowel.
9	a	115	3
	e	118	2
G	i	120	2
	o	122	1
	u	123	2-3
	y	123	1-3
12	a	124	3
	e	127	2
H	i	129	2
	o	131	3
	u	134	1 1-2
	y	135	1-2
5	a	136	1
	e	137	2
I	i	139	1
	o	140	1-3
	u	140	1-3
	y	140	1-3
5	a	141	1
	e	142	1-2
J	i	142	1-2
	o	143	2
	u	145	1-2
	y	145	1-2
5	a	146	1
	e	147	2
K	i	149	1
	o	150	1-3
	u	150	1-3
	y	150	1-3
9	a	151	2
	e	153	2
L	i	155	2
	o	157	2
	u	159	1-2
	y	159	1-2
1			
Z	a 300 | e 300 | i 300 | o 300 | u 300 | y 300		

Number of Pages to each Letter or Chapter.	Sections or vowels.	Pages of Blank Book.	Pages to each vowel.
16	a	160	8
	e	168	1
M	i	169	2
	o	171	4
	u	175	2-3
	y	176	1-3
8	a	177	1
	e	178	2
N	i	180	2
	o	182	2
	u	184	1-2
	y	184	1-2
5	a	185	1
	e	186	2
O	i	188	1-2
	o	189	1
	u	189	1-4
	y	189	1-4
22	a	190	7
	e	197	5
P	i	202	4
	o	206	3
	u	209	2
	y	211	1
14	a	212	2
	e	214	3
R	i	217	2
	o	219	5
	u	224	1
	y	224	1
30	a	225	6
	e	231	8
S	i	239	10
	o	249	5
	u	254	1-2
	y	254	1-2

Number of Pages to each Letter or Chapter.	Sections or vowels.	Pages of Blank Book.	Pages to each vowel.
19	a	255	4
	e	259	2
T	i	261	3
	o	264	7
	u	271	2
	y	273	1
3	a	274	1
	e	275	1
U	i	276	1-4
	o	276	1-4
	u	276	1-4
	y	276	1-4
5	a	277	3
	e	280	1-3
V	i	280	1-3
	o	281	1-3
	u	281	1-3
	y	281	1-3
14	a	282	3
	e	285	3
W	i	288	5
	o	293	2
	u	295	1-3
	y	295	2-3
1-2	a	296	–
	e	296	–
X	i	296	–
	o	296	–
	u	296	–
	y	296	–
1 1-2	a	296	–
	e	296	–
Y	i	297	–
	o	297	–
	u	297	–
	y	297	–

NOTICE.

SEVERAL Tables have been constructed like the one on the first side of this leaf, though graduated for different purposes, and for various quantities of blank book, viz:—for a *Universal Index*, or Common-Place Book, of miscellaneous subjects—150, 300, and 500 pages; and for men's names, 1250, 2500, 5000, and 10,000.

A Key or Guide has also been provided for the construction of Alphabets and Indexes to Legers, publishers' mail books, the books of public offices, &c.

So far as the names of men are concerned, this guide is deduced from an analysis of the following *City Directories*, viz:—Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg.

So far as miscellaneous subjects are embraced, the Tables are based upon the result of a thorough examination of the following works, viz:—Webster's large Dictionary of the English Language, Crabbe's Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, Falconer's Marine Dictionary, Tomlins' Law Dictionary, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Cruden's Concordance, Brooks' Universal Gazetteer of the World, Directory of the City of New York, Catalogue of 14,000 Post-offices in the United States, Scripture Names of Men and Women, Index to Digests of the Laws of the United States, and of the State of New York; to the Encyclopedia Americana; and lastly, to the catalogues of the three great libraries—that of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass.; Philadelphia Library; and the Library of Congress, at Washington.

To correct the predominance of French names in one city, German in another, Mac in a third, and Vans in a fourth, the aggregate of all the names in all the aforementioned directories was ascertained; next, the aggregate of all the names beginning with A, with B, with C, and so on through the Alphabet; and lastly, all having the vowel a, e, i, o, u, y, *after the initial letter*. From these results, Tables are made to exhibit the proportional number of names which will probably fall under each initial and each vowel in the leger of a merchant, banker, or publisher, who may have 1250, 2500, 5000, or 10,000 patrons or customers. The same investigation was resorted to in reference to the miscellaneous subjects embraced in the miscellaneous works enumerated, and the same in reference to post-offices, to determine the relative frequency of names likely to commence with each particular letter. On the same page of the guide is shown the relative frequency of all the individual *letters* of the English alphabet, employed for all purposes, as set forth in a late edition of the *London Typefounders' Scale*. This last, so far as the relative frequency of each *vowel* is concerned, is important in the construction of *alphabetical indexes*, especially as a great number of names of persons, places or subjects, cannot be readily referred to without the aid of the *vowels* as well as the *initials*.

Persons who have ever attempted the construction, renewing or remodelling of such an alphabet or index, even for their own use, will readily appreciate the convenience of the *Key* or *Guide* here alluded to.

Copyrights have been secured, and plates stereotyped for these Tables, and they will soon be for sale by booksellers and stationers throughout the United States.

Price of Key to Universal Index, 10 cents for every 100 pages of *Blank Book* for which the key is calculated; that is, 15 cents for a blank book of 150 pages; 30 cents for a blank book of 300 pages, and 50 cents for a blank book of 500 pages. This is the price of the Index, including the privilege of copyright to apply it to books as directed. Price of Index to men's names, 10 cents for each 1000 names; that is, 50 cents for a Key to a Leger or Book for 5000 names, etc. etc. Lecture &c. at the end of Blank Book.

Printed and furnished at wholesale by ALEXANDER S. GOULD, No. 144 Nassau-street, New York.

PATRONS OF THE UNIVERSAL INDEX.

John Quincy Adams — of Quincy, Mass.

John Tyler

James Beal

Washington Irving

Jos R Chandler

W. W. Seaton

Walter Forward

Park. Benjamin

Elisha Whittlesey

Sidney E Morse

Geo. P. Morris

M M Noah

Dion Lardner

Thomas H Benton

Chas King

Robt. H. Morris

James Tallmadge

H Clay

Wm. J. Clair Clarke

L. Gaylord Clark

Robert Morris

William L. Stone

Charles Dickens

Carleton House, New York
March The First
1842.

LOSSING DEL. ET SC.

NOTICES.

The following are a few of the numerous notices which have appeared in different parts of the United States since the publication of the foregoing work—others are omitted, for want of room.

From the *Knickerbocker.*—We have received from M. T. C. Gould, the distinguished Stenographer, a copy of a work, which in the hands of *every body*, will be of the greatest service. It is entitled, Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book, with directions for saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life, by means of an appropriate alphabetical and numerical key: designed for the use of schools and colleges in the United States; for professional men, lovers of literature and science, politicians, men of business, and for all who think with Franklin that time is money—that a penny saved is worth two earned; or, with Solomon, that "Knowledge is better than fine gold," and "Wisdom better than rubies." Mr. Gould numbers among his subscribers all the most eminent men of the nation, who have expressed the most unqualified approbation of the plan. It deserves the amplest success.

From the *New York Standard.*—We find upon our table a brief, but neatly printed quarto publication, with the following title, viz:—*Gould's Universal Index*, and Every Body's Own Book, *&c.*, *&c.*

From a pretty attentive examination of the contents of this work, we have no doubt of its superiority over any thing that has before appeared, having a similar object in view. The same opinion has been expressed, we discover, by numerous distinguished individuals throughout the United States, who have already become patrons of the work.

It proposes, in addition to what is expressed by the title, to aid all classes in the important work of becoming more systematic and methodical, in the classification and arrangement of their various knowledge through life; and that each man shall write at least *one book*, which *he* may call "*my own book*," and which book shall be, in fact, a *General Index* to all his reading and knowledge from youth to old age.

The plan is so simple as to be understood by a child, and yet so comprehensive as to embrace every conceivable subject within the circle of human knowledge. We understand that the author is preparing a series of blank-books, of different sizes and prices, to suit various classes. The one which we have seen is not unlike the specimens of *Index Rerum* and *Common-place Book* already in use, though got up in superior style; but at the commencement of such book is placed the publication now under consideration, which presents upon a single page a *key*, or *directory*, pointing to the pages upon which various items are to be posted, like so many entries in a merchant's leger.

The process by which the author has arrived at a judicious division of space among the several letters of the alphabet, is both novel and ingenious; and though attended with great labor, is probably the only one by which equal accuracy could have been attained.

Having ruled twenty-six perpendicular columns, and placed at their head the letters of the alphabet, he proceeded to ascertain, and place in appropriate columns the relative frequency of each letter, as shown by about 300 different alphabets, employed for as many different objects.

The frequency of each initial letter in each and all these alphabets was ascertained, and the results being arranged under each other in the 26 columns, were added up, and thus the fair average determined.

Next was ascertained by the typefounder's scale and printer's cases, the relative frequency of the vowels, and the combined results of these various investigations formed the basis of calculation, upon which tables are constructed and stereotyped for 150, 300, and 500 pages of a blank-book, and one of these tables is placed at the beginning of each book.

In addition to this the author has furnished a very comprehensive and instructive *lecture* upon the subject, and a classification of the libraries alluded to, which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

Judging by what we have seen, and by the favor which the work has already received from many of the most distinguished and talented men in the nation, we doubt not that it will find a ready sale, and richly compensate the author for his arduous labor.

From the *National Intelligencer*, Washington City.—*Universal Index.*—We find upon our table a new publication in quarto form with a title-page as follows, viz: "*Gould's Universal Index*," *&c.*

The page following the title explains the application of the work to the objects proposed, gives directions for carrying the same into execution, and illustrates the process by examples. It divides a blank-book into 26 chapters, A, B, C, D, E, &c., and each chapter into 6 sections, a, e, i, o, u, y, and presents a synopsis of this classification upon a single page at the commencement of the blank volume. This synopsis, then, is a *directory*, by which all entries are to be made, in their appropriate places throughout the book, no matter how diversified the subjects; so that, by the use of the same *directory* as an *index*, the various subjects can at all times be referred to, as we refer to a word in a dictionary.

This is followed by a *lecture* and *illustrations;* and, as a whole, it strikes us as both *ingenious* and *useful.* It is extremely simple, and easily understood, though it has cost much labor, as will be evident to all who examine it. It costs but 50 cents, and is for sale by the booksellers.

From the *Madisonian*, Washington City.—*Universal Index*, and *Every Body's Own Book.*—We have just been shown a new publication, with the above title, and are satisfied, by a moment's inspection, that it is an ingeniously devised plan for "saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life, by means of an appropriate alphabetical and numerical key" to the reading and knowledge of our whole lives.

The *Key* spoken of occupies but one *page*, but is followed by a Lecture and other illustrations, which are to be bound at the commencement of a blank volume—which volume, it is asserted, should be in the hands of *every individual*, that every body may write at least one book, *not for others*, but for *himself*, and that such book, thus written according to the directions given, shall be a diary, journal, common-place book, and also an Universal Index to all the knowledge of the individual who writes it.

We have determined to try it, and recommend others to do likewise.

From the *Globe*, Washington City.—*Every Body's Own Book*, to be written by himself, herself, and themselves, according to each and every, of his, her, and their own fancy, inclination, and ability, &c.

But, to be more explicit, we must acknowledge that we have been gratified, not only by the *presentation*, but by the *brief examination* of *Gould's Universal Index*, &c.; the object of which, as set forth, is, to teach men *method*, *system*, *order*, and a judicious arrangement of their intellectual goods, wares, and merchandise, in such manner and form that they may be forthcoming and available in time of need, rather than lost and forgotten, for want of registry and an index.

The publication which we are trying to notice is in a quarto form, of some 30 pages, to be prefixed to a *blank volume* of 300 or 500 pages, according to the requirements of each particular individual.

It is beautifully printed, on fine paper, and costs but 50 cents—and we see, by the cover, that it is for sale at the bookstores.

THE MORNING COURIER AND NEW YORK ENQUIRER. *Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book, &c. &c. By Marcus T. C. Gould.* George F. Cooledge, 374 Pearl-street. Mr. Gould, the author of this admirable *organum*, is the eminent Stenographer, and he has really elaborated a system which strikes us as being the most admirable help to a methodical disposition of time and labor that has ever been invented. The index is the result of calculations immense enough and complicated enough, one would think, to have required the unremitted application of half an industrious man's life, and is withal so simple, *after it is arrived at*, that the mere child may understand it without difficulty, and use it with infinite profit and advantage. We cannot help believing that a system so well calculated to benefit "every body," will be adopted. Sure we are that as many as do adopt it will find themselves well repaid, and always feel grateful to Mr. Gould for putting them upon such a track.

NEW YORK AMERICAN. *A Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book.* We are quite persuaded that the method here offered by Mr. Gould for keeping a common-place book, will, in practice, be found an improvement upon that of Locke. The plan is founded upon the general notion of mercantile book-keeping.

Merchants and other business men, by means of a day-book, journal, leger, and alphabet, are enabled to know, at any time, the amount, the whereabouts, and the condition of their various items of property and money. The utility and indispensability of such books and such system, have been long acknowledged by all.

The new system may be scarcely less useful for ideas than that for dollars. It looks *to the safekeeping of useful knowledge*, in all cases where it is inconvenient, or deemed unsafe to trust the memory alone. It is adapted to the requirements of all men who read, write, and think—of all who are, or may be, in possession of appropriate materials for thinking, speaking, or writing.

The author says—"If facts were dollars, and ideas dimes or cents, they would not be trusted to memory alone; there would be some attempt at book-keeping, even in our schools and colleges, as well as in our counting-houses and business offices. And believing, with Solomon, 'that knowledge is better than fine gold,' and that the materials of which it is composed are as liable to escape from the memory as the materials which constitute our perishable earthly riches, under the denomination of dollars and cents, I see no good reason why a uniform system of literary book-keeping may not be brought into general use, having the safe-keeping of useful knowledge solely in view."

The plan which he proposes is certainly very ingenious—it is simple, and yet comprehensive. It has been matured by great labor, and is approved by the ablest minds in the nation; and so far as we can perceive, is hardly susceptible of improvement.

A single volume is made to perform, by a single operation, the office of day-book, journal, leger, and alphabet—though the order is completely reversed, making the *first last* and the *last first*. That useful and indispensable accompaniment, an alphabet or index, is not left idle, till entries shall have passed through day-book and journal, into a leger; but it stands first and foremost, to point out and direct where each and every entry shall be made, giving chapter, section and page, and at the same time becoming responsible for the forthcoming of such entries, on all future demands. A preliminary essay explains the whole mode of proceeding.

THE NEW WORLD. *Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book.* An improved stereotype edition, published in the city of New York, and for sale by the booksellers.

This edition, which is a quarto form of over three hundred pages, is got up in beautiful style—the paper, printing, and binding are good, and the price reasonable.

It is worthy of consideration, that this work, which was first published in Washington city in September last, has, in less than six months, passed from a *first* to a *third edition*. We perceive that it has been patronised and recommended by many distinguished literary gentlemen, well known to the American public, whose autographs we have just examined in a volume of the Universal Index, now in possession of the author, Mr. Gould.

Of what we have seen and heard of this Universal *Index Rerum*, or *Commonplace Book*, we have no doubt of its happy adaptation to the objects proposed, viz: "saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life." It is perfectly plain and comprehensible, and recommends itself, not only to professional and literary men, but to business men of almost every grade—and, especially, to young men in schools and colleges, and those who are studying professions, or endeavoring to treasure up useful knowledge for the journey of life.

There can hardly be a dissenting voice as to the *utility* of such a plan, or the *fitness* of the work under consideration.

EVENING POST. N. YORK. *Gould's Universal Index.* This is a sort of common-place book, or Index Rerum, prepared on a novel and improved plan, to instruct scholars in a method for saving time in the acquisition of knowledge, and for having it at command through life, by means of an alphabetical and numerical key. The author thinks it can be made of essential service to professional men, men of business, politicians, &c.

The process by which he has arrived at a judicious division of space among the several letters of the alphabet, is both novel and ingenious; and though attended with great labor, is probably the only one by which equal accuracy could have been attained.

Having ruled twenty-six perpendicular columns, and placed at their head the letters of the alphabet, he proceeded to ascertain the frequency of each initial letter, as shown by about 300 different alphabets, employed for as many different objects; the results being arranged under each other in the twenty-six columns, were added up, and thus the fair average determined.

Next was ascertained by the typefounder's scale, the printer's cases, and extensive count, the relative frequency of the vowels; and the combined results of these various investigations formed the basis of calculation, upon which tables are constructed and stereotyped for 150, 300, and 500 pages of a blank-book, and one of these tables is placed at the beginning of each book.

In addition to this, the author has furnished a very comprehensive and instructive lecture upon the subject, and a classification of several extensive libraries, viz., that of Harvard University, Philadelphia Library, and Congress Library, which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

NEW YORK SUN. *Gould's Universal Index.* Mr. M. T. C. Gould, of stenographic celebrity, has prepared and published a volume under the above title, which commends itself to universal attention. The object of the work is to instruct scholars in a method for saving time in the acquisition of knowledge, and of having that knowledge at all times at as ready command as definitions are in a dictionary. The plan by which this is accomplished is extremely simple—within the comprehension of the youngest students—and at the same time ingenious and comprehensive: evincing much labor and perseverance on the part of the author. It is calculated for universal use, and will be found as valuable an auxiliary to the studies and researches of the professional man and the philosopher as to the youngest searchers after knowledge.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. *Gould's Universal Index.*—The ingenuity of Mr. Gould has here supplied a very great desideratum. We all know, or ought to know, how good a practice it is to keep a common-place-book; how it assists the memory, promotes the habit of method, rescues from oblivion a multitude of facts and observations which at some time or other are sure to be useful, and in a variety of ways contributes to the formation of an intelligent and well-informed man. But the difficulty always has been that one never knew where to look, in a well-filled common-place-book, for any particular subject or entry that might be wanted. Now, Mr. Gould has prepared a blank-book in which, by a simple but very ingenious contrivance, an index is made as the filling-up of the book goes on; each entry goes at once under its proper head, and any one among five thousand may be singled out in a moment, even though years may have elapsed since it was made. With this valuable help to method and regularity we advise every one to keep a common-place-book.

NEW YORK OBSERVER. *Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book;* with directions for saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life, by means of an appropriate Alphabetical and Numerical Key. Designed for the use of Schools and Colleges in the United States; for professional men, lovers of Literature and Science, Politicians, men of business, and for all who think with FRANKLIN, that "time is money," that "a penny saved is worth two earned," or with Solomon, that "Knowledge is better than fine gold," and "Wisdom better than rubies." By Marcus T. C. Gould, Stenographer. Third edition, revised. New York: 1842.

We have given the title-page entire, because it most appropriately tells the story for the publication—its character and designs. We have examined the work with some care, and are fully satisfied that too much cannot be said in its praise. No one who has not used, or seen in use, something of the kind, can realize the importance of such a system in accumulating a *fund of knowledge*, and storing it away in such a manner as to be *always available*.

A compendious and most comprehensive key is prefixed to the work, furnishing at all times a perfect index to everything which may be registered in the volume. The author must possess more patience and industry than fall to the common lot of man, or he would never have submitted to the laborious investigation requisite for the preparation of such a key. The Key gives it great superiority over every other system we have ever seen.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL. *Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book; with directions for saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life, by means of an appropriate Alphabetical and Numerical Key.* By Marcus T. C. Gould, Stenographer. New York: George F. Cooledge, publisher, 374 Pearl-street.

Our general custom has been to notice such books only as have actually been written, printed, and published. In the present instance, however, we depart from our usual course; for no one, except Mr. Gould, has ever asked us to recommend a book not yet written, though some have requested us to name a subject on which it might be profitable for them to write. And there are many, we doubt not, who would like to write a book if they only knew what to say, how to begin, and where to end. The book before us is of the quarto size, on good paper, neatly ruled, and neatly bound; with all the letters of the alphabet, divided into sections, printed at the top of the page for reference. It is called "Every Body's Own Book," and the design of it is, as expressed in the title, to "save time, acquire knowledge, and have that knowledge always at command;" three very important items in a man's life. We cannot, perhaps, better illustrate the great utility of such a work, than by showing how it may be used. Let the reader, then, who wishes to refer, at any time, to what an author says on any subject, enter in the "Index," under its appropriate letter, the subject under consideration, and the name of the book, pamphlet, paper, or author where such subject occurs, and in the course of time he will find that he has actually written a book, on all, or nearly all, the subjects that have been presented to him in the course of his reading. Then, at a future time, if he wish to call to mind what he has read on any subject, as on that of *temperance*, for example, he has only to refer to his "Index" under the letters "Te," and he will find references to as many works and authors as he has read on that subject. In the work before us there is, besides "a key," &c., a "lecture," embracing seventeen large printed pages, which will give the reader much light on many subjects, showing the value of such a book as the one here recommended.

NEW YORK EVANGELIST. *Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book.* By Marcus T. C. Gould. Third edition. New York: George F. Cooledge, 374 Pearl-street. 1842.

This is a very convenient common-place-book, for entering or referring to whatever facts, statistics, or opinions may occur in one's reading. It is alphabetically arranged, and the space devoted to each head has been adjusted after a most careful and extensive calculation. In this respect it unquestionably surpasses all other works of the kind. Something of this sort no reader should ever suffer himself to be without. The information which will be thus treasured up and rescued from oblivion, will be most important and useful. The paper is strong and fine, and the binding durable.

THE AURORA. *Gould's Universal Index.* Mr. Gould, the well-known stenographer, has published a work under this title, which no student or man of business should be without. The difficulty of arranging one's information, so as to refer to it readily, has been a serious one; but Mr. Gould has in a great measure obviated it. By immense research and protracted calculations, he has perfected a system by which a blank book of any number of pages may be accurately divided for any purpose, and immediate and future reference. So satisfied are we of the beauties and benefits of this system, that we have determined to open an index as soon as they are ready, and record the masses of curious information we are every day gaining, for future reference.

THE UNITED STATES LITERARY ADVERTISER, for January, 1842. GEO. F. COOLEDGE, of this city, has nearly completed a new and improved edition of Gould's Universal Index, or Every Body's Own Book, with directions for saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life, by means of an appropriate alphabetical and numerical key. This work has already run through three editions in little more than as many months: no equivocal proof of its claims to excellence. It appears to possess some decided advantages over all similar works—such as the "Index Rerum," "Mnemosynum," and other common-place-books.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. *Gould's Universal Index, and Every Body's Own Book.* Third Edition. This is a plan for the arrangement and preservation of facts and other details of knowledge, which has been highly recommended. Published by Geo. F. Cooledge, No. 374 Pearl-street, New York.

LECTURE.

FRANKLIN has said that "Time is money;" that "A penny saved is worth two earned." One wiser than Franklin has said, "Take fast hold of instruction;" "Knowledge is better than fine gold;" "Wisdom is better than rubies;" "A wise man will hear, and will increase learning."

To save time and increase knowledge, then, appear to be desirable objects. But how shall they be attained? Upon this subject I will offer a few hints.

In addition to the numerous lights and aids by which we are surrounded in youth and manhood, we must have more method, more fixedness of design, as it respects the classification and arrangement of our knowledge for safe-keeping, future reference and use; and this work must be commenced in our schools and colleges. I would recommend the *young* man who wishes to *save time*, and *treasure up useful knowledge*, to acquire the art of *short-hand*, as an invaluable *labor* and *time saving art;* it will be found an intellectual lever of manifold power. I would advise him, next, to provide a blank book, and open an account with each and every important subject, branch, or source of information to which his attention may be from time to time directed, while at school or college, while studying a profession, or otherwise preparing himself for usefulness in active life, whether as a farmer, merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic. This blank book should be an universal index, to be filled up by himself, in such manner as to form a sure key to every important subject, fact, or circumstance to which he may wish to recur during his future life, and to which his children may refer when he shall have passed away.

Each young man might open an account with geography, with astronomy, with logic, with rhetoric, with chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, and the animal kingdom; with history, ancient, modern, civil, profane, or ecclesiastical; and, if he please, with various ramifications of miscellaneous history, such as biography, mytho-

logy, memoirs, chronicles, annals, journals, genealogy, romance, fables, &c.

The merchant, who receives a bill of goods from his correspondent in London or Liverpool, is particular not only to file that bill for future reference, but to copy it entire into an invoice book, that he may at pleasure look to the quantity, quality, and price of the several articles. So, the young man who attends a lecture, or course of lectures, or reads authors for the information or knowledge which they may impart, should, at the close of every such lecture or reading, or as soon after as practicable,—at the end of an hour, a day, or a week, at the close of a chapter or volume, pass to the credit of the lecturer or author, under appropriate heads, the essential facts or ideas which may have been derived from that source—not necessarily, nor even advisedly, in the very language of the lecturer or author, but in the language of the pupil or learner, who should always aim to condense language and express ideas with the fewest words that will answer the purpose. For it is an acknowledged evil of the age in which we live, that our public men, and among them some of our great men, think too little, speak too much, and write too much. They often fill the broadside of a newspaper with words, though their ideas might find room in a nut-shell. A judicious system like the one which I propose may soon be made familiar and easy, so that every thing may have a place, and every thing be in its place.

The habitual mental effort, of endeavoring to grasp the substance of what we see, hear, and read—of seeking ideas rather than words—the kernel rather than the shell—the grain rather than the chaff—the gold rather than the dross; and of classifying, arranging, and expressing in our own language, and with the fewest and most appropriate words, cannot fail to strengthen the powers of the mind and improve the faculty of memory. If, to this, we add the mechanical operation of writing down, we secure still greater advantages, and shall know more and remember more, though we never afterwards look at what we have written. In addition to this, if we resort to the all-important safeguard of committing our notes, at once, to the sure keeping of a well-arranged, systematic *common-place book*, to every item in which we have an *index* or *key*, and that key be not permitted to rust for want of use, we may be able at a future time to say, we have thereby increased our knowledge four-fold, and our command over it ten-fold.

I commenced by recommending a course for young men; let me now add a few hints for those who are neither very young nor very old—I mean those who are old enough to have felt the want, and to appreciate the value of such a system as I am about to suggest, and not too old to profit by it should they think proper to adopt it. I will confine myself to no particular classes or professions, for I am aware that many gentlemen of the learned professions have their *vade mecum*, their *index rerum*, &c.; that farmers and mechanics have their manuals and their companions; those who navigate rivers and lakes have their pilot's guide; those upon the ocean their practical navigator, their instruments and their charts; but all these are made by others. I want each individual to prepare something for himself, though all these are valuable in their respective places and to particular classes. So, for general use, is the alphabetic arrangement of a dictionary, the directory of a city, the gazetteer of a particular country or of the world, the index to a leger of accounts, to almost every book that is published, and to the various articles in an universal encyclopedia; but there is something yet wanting which will come directly home to the case of every individual, and which may be called by each individual *my own book*, or a key to all my own knowledge. As no one can think for us, or answer for us in the final day of account, so, neither can any one prepare for us precisely such a book as *our* circumstances require. Do not infer from this, that I would recommend the discontinuance of any of the facilities which I have named; they are all necessary and proper; and still, each individual needs the addition of a single book, to be prepared by himself, which shall be a key or index to all others, and, if properly arranged, to all the acquired knowledge of a long life. This great desideratum, though ardently desired by many, has been sought for and attained by comparatively few. Like many important discoveries and inventions, it has remained for the present and future generations to appreciate its importance, and profit by its general adoption in academies and colleges. That this will be the case in a very few years I have no doubt, notwithstanding the wonderful tenacity of habit, sanctioned by the usage of ages. To show the blindness and inveteracy of certain literary habits, I will produce a single example, directly to the point:

About the time that steam began to be employed in the United States for the propelling of boats, certain gentlemen in New York and Philadelphia had commenced a republication, or an American

edition of the Edinburg Encyclopædia; but, owing to the failure of the projectors and beginners of that great literary work, it was more than twenty years in the press. During all that time, the American public felt a deep and absorbing interest in the subject of steam; and the learned article which was promised and expected in that work, was looked for with almost painful anxiety by its patrons and the public; and though it was actually written for a number of years, still it was not reached in *alphabetic order* till the year 1830. Successive numbers and volumes of the work continued to appear under different letters of the alphabet, in order, down to the long looked-for letter *S*, without the aid of which, it was shrewdly insisted by the literati who had the publication in charge, that the *word* STEAM could not be *spelled*, much less, the *subject* treated of with philosophic gravity and a well-grounded hope of success with the American people. The properties, powers, and capabilities, of this great agent, *steam*—which has since revolutionized the commercial and manufacturing world, and is now active in every land and upon every sea over the habitable globe—though then seen, heard, and felt, upon almost every American river and lake, could not be described, but the subject was actually postponed for twenty years, to give time and place to the letters A, B, C, and D; and a description of acorn, bagpipe, conchology, dentology, and other equally important and urgent subjects, through all the more favored letters of the alphabet, till the theory and practice of steam had become comparatively as familiar as ploughing, hoeing, or mowing.

That very young children should acquire a habit of reading their alphabet downward, when they cannot read it upward or promiscuously, is not at all surprising; but that grown-up children, men, and philosophers, should be kept in leading-strings, and thus tied up to habit, is certainly surprising: but it is no less true with regard to some of the literary shackles imposed by usage and the popular routine of schools and colleges, of which I shall have occasion to speak directly. I have often heard reasons assigned for not commencing in early life some systematic plan of indexing and common-placing, which to me appeared equally trivial as that for neglecting the article of steam on account of the primogeniture of certain letters of the alphabet.

It is sagely asked, who can make an index to a book till it is written or printed? Who can make a directory to a city till he has learned who lives in it, and where they live? And how can a

young man make an index to the contents of his own brain till there is something in it—to various knowledge which he has not yet acquired, or to the reading of his life till the close of it? If there be any sense in these inquiries, as well might early lexicographers have said, hundreds of years ago, when they found the many thousand words of a language in utter chaos, we cannot make a dictionary of a language till the words are all made. But such folly was not insisted on; the work of analysis and classification was commenced. All words beginning with the letter A were put together in one class; all beginning with B were put in another, and so on through the alphabet, till all were arranged in classes, answering to the several letters of the alphabet. This was the first step towards that beautiful system of alphabetic arrangement which we now find in such general use, in the various ways which I have enumerated—of course I do not include the abuses of the plan illustrated in the case of steam. But as words continued to multiply with the increase of arts, sciences, and knowledge in general, each of these great divisions became too extensive for ready reference, and necessity soon led to another valuable discovery. It was this: that all words beginning with the letter B might, for more ready reference, be appropriately placed in subdivisions, according to the particular vowel which followed after the first letter of each word, viz: ba, be, bi, bo, bu, by; and so of each letter in its turn, through the entire alphabet. This plan, taking our English alphabet of twenty-six letters, and six of them vowels, would require one hundred and fifty-six subdivisions, but for the fact that q is always followed by u, which reduces the subdivisions to one hundred and fifty-one. And this second step was in fact the *ne plus ultra;* for the same arrangement has continued to the present time, without material change. I found this plan in use when I came upon the stage some 30 or 40 years ago, and was told by Barclay, Sheridan, Entick, and other dictionary-makers, that the English language then consisted of about 30,000 words: and the same plan is made to answer now, even by Noah Webster himself, who professes to know more than all who have gone before him. He has been able to gather up, spell, accent, define, and arrange under the same 151 heads, chapters, and subdivisions, no less than 80,000 words. All these words, like so many letters, papers, or documents, filed and deposited in a well-regulated series of pigeon-holes in a post-office

or prothonotary's office, can be readily referred to by any school-boy in the land who has a copy of that invaluable work, Webster's Dictionary—and by the by, none should be without it.

I now propose that every man, both young and old, who has any regard to system, order, or arrangement, as it respects the multifarious matters of interest which have been already brought within his observation, or which may hereafter be deemed worthy of preservation, shall be enabled, by the aid of a common-place book, or general index, filled up by himself, to turn to any part or portion 20 or 40 years hence, as readily as he would turn to a word in Webster's Dictionary, a residence in the city of New York—or, as readily as our United States librarian puts his hand upon any volume in the great national library of Congress, at the Capitol in Washington. And who, that has witnessed the readiness with which any volume is produced from that immense collection, does not admire the system by which the keeper is led to his object with such unerring certainty, and with so little pains;—and is this the result of haphazard guess work—is it a miracle of memory to which he is indebted? No, it is neither; it is the result of order and method—the same kind of systematic arrangement which I propose to teach, and to have taught, in the schools and colleges of the United States, by means of my lectures, printed instructions, index, and common-place books; for which design I asked and obtained a copyright 10 years ago, and which I have lately renewed, with improvements.

I would ask, to whom are we indebted for the philosophic classification of the many thousand volumes in our national library? We are indebted to the immortal Jefferson, who, following the example of the French philosophers, had thus classified and arranged his own princely library, and whose system has been adhered to in arranging the library of the nation, of which his now constitutes so large a portion. Following up the hints of Bacon, of Locke, and of Jefferson, a synopsis of two pages (in this work one page) is made a key to a printed catalogue of 700 octavo pages; and this catalogue, divided into 44 chapters, is a key to as many thousand volumes, the location of each being pointed out like the number and street of a resident in the city of Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, by means of a directory.

You have seen with what readiness the merchant or bank clerk refers to the minute items of a long account through the alphabetic

arrangement of his index, and the paging of day-book, journal, and leger.

The great characteristic difference between his system and the one which I propose is, that his is confined to pounds, shillings, pence, or dollars and cents, and mine has to do with men and things —with authors, books, sciences, arts, times, places, distances, dates, amounts, facts, and circumstances—that is, with useful knowledge rather than dollars and cents; with knowledge of every possible variety, no matter how varied, for every thing has a name, and must be spelled with letters belonging to our common alphabet, of which there are but 26, and hence *my* classification for future reference is into 26 chapters, A, B, C, D, &c.; and each of these chapters into six sections, a, e, i, o, u, y.

If facts were dollars, and ideas dimes or cents, they would not be intrusted to memory alone; there would be some attempt at book-keeping in our schools and colleges, and this plan is offered as a system of such book-keeping. A blank book is provided, and by previous arithmetical calculation, the several pages are allotted to specific objects, as are the several compartments in a printer's case; and subjects, however diversified, are put in their respective places as a printer distributes his types, and they are sought for with the same certainty of success.

When we reflect upon the scrupulous exactness with which the account books of a prudent merchant, farmer, or mechanic, are made to show the place, circumstance, or disposition of every item of his money or property; when we see a man, comparatively uneducated, turning at pleasure to all the trifling items of a long and complicated account of perhaps many years standing, is it not a matter for astonishment, that ninety-nine in the hundred of our well-educated men are unable, when called on, to refer with any degree of facility or certainty to a twentieth part of the valuable information which, in times past, they may have called their own, but of which they have now only a vague and indistinct recollection? They are as much at a loss as the printer, when by accident his types are thrown into pi.

Days, weeks, and months, are wasted in tiresome and often fruitless search for that which has been seen, heard, or read, and to which recurrence is desirable, but, for want of some rational and fixed design, it is perhaps lost for ever.

Why is this? Is it that the items which make up our fund of

useful knowledge are so much less valuable than the items which compose our perishable earthly riches? Certainly not. It is that, with the exception of Bacon, Locke, Franklin, Jefferson, and a few others, (and among our cotemporaries I would name John Quincy Adams,) the literary world has been divided into two great classes, viz: *writers* and *readers*. The first have been satisfied with writing for others to read; the second, with reading what the first have written—to do which, in this book-making age of the world, is, too often, grasping images and shadows rather than objects and realities. By undertaking too much, they endanger all. It is like attempting to cull flowers and fruit from the gardens and fields which we pass on a railroad excursion. Those who have read a hundred or a thousand books, are often less learned than some of a former age who read but ten books. But our fathers have done without system, our cotemporaries are now generally without method; and from our primary schools to our colleges and universities, the learner is permitted to revel amid rich profusions of useful learning, comparatively without mental effort, and without method or design as to future reference or future want. He is permitted to lavish for the present, and depend on memory for the future. The mental labor being performed by authors and teachers, the pupil not unfrequently finds himself in after life like the profligate heir, but little better for his inheritance. To see the absurdity of this prodigal course, we have only to refer to any of the ordinary interests and pursuits of human life, except that of acquiring and retaining useful knowledge.

Locke's plan, variously modified, has been adopted by a very few professional men; but, so far as I am informed, no one, except myself, has undertaken to prepare and bring into general use, through academies and colleges, a system of book-keeping, the objects of which are co-extensive with the vast circle of human knowledge, and still so simplified as to be adapted to the capacity of youth, and so cheap as to find its way into common schools.

The accomplished lawyer, who has an important suit to manage, and especially if well feed for it, after learning all that he can of the merits and demerits, from his client, examines various authorities, calls into requisition all his own fund of acquired knowledge and experience, and, from all these, with all the testimony in the case, he prepares a brief for argument. This brief, in his own words, would be fit matter for his own common-place book, and

should at once find its place there, for it may be useful some other day; it would occupy but little space, though embodying the result of extensive and laborious research, and could be turned to by an index at any time through life. Suppose that, from some cause, the suit in question should be postponed for a number of years, and the *brief*, instead of being thus recorded in its appropriate place, should be left upon a loose scrap of paper in the ordinary way, and the paper lost—would not the lawyer have cause to regret that he had neglected the three or five minutes to his *place-book*, which would save him, now, the labor of, perhaps, as many hours, days, or weeks?

I have given this single example, of a single individual, upon a single subject, in making a single entry in his own place-book, or general index; and I desire to see each and every individual treating each and every important subject in the same systematic and thorough way through life, so far as his situation, calling, and ability may enable him. With this resolution, this system, and laudable industry, I should have no fear but that he would become a wiser man, than if he left every thing to chance, as is now the practice.

But there must be a beginning; and I am asked, how shall I begin? I will endeavor to tell you.

The merchant can open a set of books and commence keeping accounts with a single individual upon a single page of his leger, and as his business increases, he can open a page for each additional customer, without creating any confusion. And so it is with this plan—It can be commenced by littles, not necessarily by lawyers and other learned or professional men, but by boys at school, from whose ranks all professions, trades, and occupations, are, and must continue to be replenished. But, as this has not been the case in schools heretofore, we must take things as we find them—not as we wish them.

We will then suppose that the farmer, the merchant, or the mechanic, already entered upon the active duties of life to the neglect of all system and memoranda, should now determine to open a general index, according to my advice, and in imitation of the example which I have given. Suppose he should apply his best mental faculties to a few subjects which he may think most deserving of his consideration, and record the result in the fewest words which may answer the end. Suppose that he should, at the same time, commence filing, numbering, and indexing all important state pa-

pers and other documents which fall in his way, rather than throwing them under foot—do you not think it would richly compensate him, or his children, for the time and trouble bestowed? I think it would.

For his amusement, then, if not for his edification, let me suggest the contents of a few pages in his book—without particular regard to order, as it respects the importance of subjects, or fitness, as to precedence among the subjects.

Suppose he devotes one page to agricultural interests, one to mechanic arts, one to trade and commerce, one to natural sciences, one to literature, one to politics, one to religion, one to law, one to medicine, one to proceedings in congress, one to proceedings in the legislature of his own state, one to canals and railroads—one to abolition if he think proper—but if so, one to colonization, one to anti-masonry and masonry, one to whiggery, one to anti-whiggery, &c.—though, in my opinion, he might better substitute for the last six, the following three, viz: one to minding his own business, one to letting the business of others alone; and thirdly, one to faith, hope, and charity.

I am aware that this is rather a formidable series for a beginner, and still I have named but twenty subjects, of which, I should prefer to drop six, leaving but fourteen.

Now who could not, if he would, keep an account even with *twenty* of his neighbors, upon twenty separate pages of his leger, with an alphabetical index referring to the page of each man's account? And where a man has any considerable business or intercourse with twenty of his neighbors, would it not be better for him to keep some kind of accounts, than to trust all to memory and keep none at all?

I have no desire to dictate the topics, or the number of them—let every one select for himself. The subjects may be varied, and increased, at pleasure, from the twenty which I have named, to forty-four, which are found sufficient on Jefferson's plan for thirty or forty thousand volumes of a library; to one hundred, which is the greatest number required by Locke with all his learning; or to one hundred and fifty-one, the number required by Noah Webster, for classifying all the words of the English language, of which he has exhibited eighty thousand.

When an appropriate book and index are provided, and a few accounts opened, the main difficulty is surmounted—all after is

pleasant and profitable. As often as any thing is seen, heard, or read, deserving of preservation or future reference, let it be posted to its proper account, like an item of dollars and cents in a leger. When a new subject occurs, open a new account, and if one page is filled, pass to the next,—without even the usual precaution, necessary in a common leger, of placing at the foot of the full page, the number of the new page to which you have removed, and at the head of the new page, the number of that from which you last came, adding in every instance, the new number to the index; for the index which I furnish is already complete. To men of business, there is of course nothing new in this to require further explanation, but I speak for youth, as well as for men of business.

The entries in a common-place book should stand like names, births, ages, marriages, and deaths, in a family Bible. What is thus once well done, is done for ever—it need not be done again. And in order that such a book may last through a man's life, the entries should be brief, as they are in a leger of accounts, and in shorthand if practicable—that is, by all those who have learned, or can learn conveniently, that labor-saving art. Each entry should be a mere syllabus or brief of the subject to which reference is to be made. The book being a general repository, or warehouse for intellectual goods, wares, and merchandise, the entries should be heads and skeletons of important subjects; many of which, without this artificial aid, could never be recalled by memory, for any valuable purpose; but, with it, may be brought up at any future time, with all the freshness of original conception.

While the foregoing object is satisfactorily accomplished by the short entries recommended—the general index is at the same time employed as a key to various other books, and to numerous subjects not found in this book, except by name, and to be turned to, or sought for, according to the directions given at the time the entries are made, and in pursuance of the plan which I shall now explain. This, doubtless, will be the most important use to which the book will be applied, by a majority of those who adopt the plan; as it avoids, in a good degree, the unwelcome toil imposed by common-placing in the usual way.

The man who thinks a great deal, reads a great deal, and writes a great deal; or, in other words, the man who knows a great deal, and would know still more, and have it at command, should, in addition to the book which I have recommended, be provided with

a blank book for a *diary or journal**,—with a letter book, scrap book, and portfolio, lettered and numbered; and also with a series of boxes or pigeon-holes, for the safe-keeping of papers, pamphlets, &c. These pigeon-holes should be lettered alphabetically, or numbered, as we see them in post-offices and other well-regulated offices, public and private.

Every pamphlet, and every paper, not belonging to the fiscal or business department of a man s affairs (which we presume to be already well cared for,) should be numbered, either under some appropriate head or class, such as I have heretofore intimated, or as a prothonotary numbers his writs, his suits, his judgments, his executions, &c.; or, if no appropriate account has yet been opened in the place-book, then under the head *miscellaneous*, till at some future time, the miscellaneous items thus accumulated are posted to their appropriate accounts.

All presidential and gubernatorial messages or addresses, and the reports from the principal departments of our national and state governments, should be regularly numbered and placed in their appropriate boxes—or for want of such repository, in packages, bundles, or files, with the numbers entered in the universal index—so that by the key and the name of the author or subject they can be turned to at pleasure ten or twenty years hence.

The newspapers, containing speeches upon important subjects, by John Q. Adams, Clay, Webster, Buchanan, Benton, Calhoun, &c., might also be thus numbered and preserved, where full files of the papers are not kept; for the history of our day would be very imperfect without the aid of these speeches—to say nothing of the aroma and spice which they yield to political life, or the present light which they shed upon the leading topics of the age in which we live.

The present seeker of political fame, in the counsels of state or nation, should not fail to open an account with, or assign a pigeon-hole in his cabinet to each of these individuals, and from time to time, to such others as may become alike distinguished, and be thought deserving of such a provision.

By turning to the account of Andrew Jackson, had such an ar-

* The author of this lecture was informed by the venerable John Quincy Adams but a few hours since, that he, in youth, acquired the art of *short-writing*, which he had used less or more through life; that he had also adopted and used Locke's *common-place plan*; and for the last forty years, kept a *diary* or *journal*, with few intermissions.

rangement been entered into and pursued, from the battle of New Orleans till the close of his administration, entries like the following might probably be found: battle at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, see National Intelligencer, or other document, No. —, pigeon-hole No. 7; that is, supposing that each of the former presidents of the United States, had a separate box assigned him. Again, presidential election 1825, result of, by the House of Representatives—see paper No. —. Election 1829, result of, Intelligencer, New York Spectator, Richmond Enquirer, &c., No. —. Inauguration, inaugural address, &c., No. —. First message to congress, No. —. Removing deposits, Veto of United States Bank, Specie Circular, &c. &c., all numbered and arranged in the same order, and in the same pigeon-hole or file.

Under the head, H. Clay or J. C. Calhoun, might be found the following entries: Speech of, on chartering U. S. Bank, 1816, paper No.—, renewing charter U. S. B. Compromise tariff, distribution surplus revenue, proceeds of public lands, northeastern boundary, steamboat Caroline, Alexander McLeod, the Florida war, including "the blood-hounds," the bankrupt law without the hounds, &c., &c., all in similar order, with the number of each document entered in the proper account.

Upon another page, but under the appropriate heads, would be found entries like these: See Niles' Register, vol. 17, page —, Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 10, page —, Marshall's Washington, revised edition, octavo, Phila., vol. 1, page —, &c., &c. This plan would take but little writing, and occupy but little space, so that a general index, the size of a new testament for schools, would be sufficient, as an index, for John Quincy Adams, with 70 or 80 volumes of his own manuscript. In most cases, however, the entries may be made so full, especially when short-hand is used, as to supersede the necessity of future reference to other sources; and when it is apprehended that such sources may not be accessible, the entries should not fail to be so full as to give all that is essential upon the subject; and with a view to this the blank books are made sufficiently large for common-place entries, and pretty extensive memoranda. The shorter plan of mere index entries, is resorted to as a saving of time, labor, and space, and when there is little doubt that the books, papers, and other sources where the subjects may be found, will be accessible in future. After the various provisions which have been suggested, for saving common-place labor, by the syste-

matic arrangement and indexing of papers, pamphlets, &c., if writing must be actually done, and if a subject be deserving of a longer *written* extract or memorandum than would be appropriate for the place-book or general index, let it be written upon a separate sheet of paper, numbered, and placed in its appropriate pigeon-hole, as if it were a pamphlet or newspaper, containing some important state paper—not neglecting to make, at the same time, a corresponding entry in the general index as a key to future reference.

Every professional gentleman should have, in addition to what I have named, a separate blank book for all that appertains to his own particular profession or business; just as much as he should have a day-book and leger for dollars and cents.

For the sake of a more familiar illustration of the nature and uses of this system, permit me to speak of myself, and some of my former labors in this line. At the age of twenty, while reading Locke on the Human Understanding, my attention was drawn to his plan of a common-place book, usually published at the close of that work.

Although the plan had been devised by him more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and was evidently imperfect in some respects, it was the first, and only thing of the kind that I had seen. Its importance struck me most forcibly, and with some trifling modifications I adopted it as my own. I prepared a blank book and commenced taking short-hand notes, and making briefs not only from Locke, but from various other works, and in the following order, viz: from Paley's Moral Philosophy, Sheridan's Elocution, Duncan's Logic, Blair's Rhetoric, Enfield's Natural Philosophy, Ferguson's Astronomy, Stuart's Metaphysics, Vattel's Law of Nations, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, &c. The original stenographic notes thus taken, are still in my possession, and I often refer to them with pleasure and profit—though they are less perfect than I could desire. I have scarcely found time to read a page in either of those authors, for the last twenty-seven years; and yet I could in a few hours prepare myself for a critical examination on any one of them by the simple aid of the short-hand skeletons which I then prepared—in the way which I now recommend to others.

I was delighted with the plan, and astonished at the result; for I soon became convinced, that hours were worth more to me with this plan, than days had been without it. During the next few years, I used short-hand chiefly for business memoranda, for correspondence with a few select friends, for my own compositions,

the recording of letters, and occasionally the substance of a sermon, for my own edification, or the gratification of my friends.

My own life has been devoted to various branches of business, in all of which, I have found short-hand and common-placing of infinite value to me—whether as a merchant in the country—author, publisher, or bookseller in the cities—lecturer and teacher in schools and colleges—reporter in Congress, State Legislatures, conventions and courts—or as western land-agent.

During all these vicissitudes I have necessarily had a very extensive acquaintance and intercourse with men of almost every class and profession; and have seen, in nearly all of them, a great deficiency as to method. I have heard it almost universally regretted among learned men, that they had not in early life acquired the art of short-writing,* and been put in possession of some rational plan for referring to their various knowledge through life. These regrets, from high authorities, have more and more confirmed the opinions which I formed at an early day, as to the importance of short-writing and common-placing, and the great advantages which would result from the teaching of these branches in our schools and colleges—for both may be acquired in a week, so as to answer the purpose proposed, and by a little practice they would soon be as familiar as the principles of arithmetic and grammar.

I now repeat what I have often asserted, which has been seldom contradicted, and which cannot be refuted, viz: By the aid of these two facilities, familiarized in youth, more than half the labor of acquiring useful knowledge and making it available through life, may be saved to the learner. Or in other words, a person may acquire with these facilities, in a given time, quadruple the amount of useful knowledge which it would be possible for him to acquire without these aids. Not that I have myself improved in that proportion; but what I have acquired, has been with trifling time and labor, in comparison to the amount usually bestowed by others upon the same subjects; and what I have once acquired, I shall have at command through life.

It is objected by some, that this course is too mechanical; that it will take too much labor; that the memory will be injured by it

* As a proof of its *labor*, *space*, and *time saving* powers, let it be understood, that this entire *lecture*, of 17 large printed pages, prepared to be read in public, was originally written in my usual *running short-hand*, upon a single sheet of letter paper—though in ordinary common-hand it would have required from five to eight sheets.

rather than improved. To these, let me say—he who learns to write five or six times as fast as he was wont, or as others usually write, and by judicious system and early habit is enabled to grasp the substance of a volume—to analyze, condense, arrange in his mind, and present upon a page of his index a synopsis of the whole, while another would barely read it—does not, by this exercise, injure the memory, but invigorates the mind and improves the memory; and this is the exercise, which it is the object of the present lecture to recommend and introduce. The mind, being released from the incumbrance of unnecessary words and space, finds more time to grow and expand by reflecting upon and comparing the *ideas* which *words* may have infused. The learner looks upon his synopsis of a single page, as he looks upon the map of a country, and, at a glance, the substance of a volume is brought in view. It is true, the memory should be the repository of *ideas* rather than of *words*, which are, at best, but the mere vehicles of thought, and always at hand where thought is; and having performed their office of communicating ideas, they are as useless as the spelling-books, grammars, and geographies of our childhood. Having learned the ideas, we care not for the words in which they were clothed—any more than the farmer, for the chaff which he commits to the winds and the beasts of the field, having first secured the grain; but let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty.

The memory, while it should not be overburdened with unnecessary verbiage, should never be released from that habitual exertion on which its own health and preservation depend; for the great secret of preserving and improving the memory, consists in giving it a sufficient quantity of the right kind of aliment, affording due time for its digestion, and no more relaxation than is absolutely necessary for the restoration of its healthy functions.

The person, therefore, who adopts the facilities which I have been recommending, does not substitute them *for* memory, but employs them as its assistants—as its knowledge-bearers, to gather up, preserve, and hold in readiness for future use, that which memory need not be continually cumbered with, and to which it cannot resort at pleasure or with certainty without some such artificial aid.

The anticipated improvement and benefits are to flow from the *mutual* and *reciprocal co-operation* of *short-writing*, *common-placing*, or *indexing*, and *memory*, as auxiliaries each to the other.

Suppose it were desirable, for a particular object, to refer to the

written account of some distinguished individual who stands conspicuous upon the page of history, ancient or modern: the orators, Demosthenes or Cicero; the poets, Homer or Virgil; the philosophers, lawgivers, wise men, historians, or celebrated writers, of antiquity, Socrates, Plato, Diogenes, Epicurus, Solon, Seneca, Josephus, Pliny; or to the emperors, kings, conquerors, presidents, and generals of the world at large, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Hannibal, Cincinnatus, Scipio, Washington, Bonaparte, Bolivar; or to the Henrys, the Edwards, the Richards, the Georges, the Williams, or the Queens of England: without some kind of system or method, more than is usually adopted at schools and colleges, or practised by those who read professedly for the purpose of future benefit, there might be very great inconvenience in turning, at once, to the subject proposed, because you must look to the history of Greece, of Rome, England, France, North America, South America; you must resort to various volumes, and probably beyond your own library—and thousands there are who have no library. But, upon my plan. every young man should have all such subjects arranged in his place-book, or general index, while at school, so that, in all after life, he could turn to them as he would turn to a word in a dictionary.

A word further: Suppose you would know the latitude, longitude, boundaries, extent of territory, population, form of government, amount of revenue, of national debt, number of the army or navy of any country in Europe, or the population of any European city; the time of any great naval battle among the European powers; or if you would refer to some feature in the Constitution of the United States, or of any individual State; to the organization and general business arrangements of any of the various departments of our national government, from the executive downward; or if even you would look to the components of the British parliament—*the Peers*—of blood-royal, the archbishops, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, barons—or the *Commons*, and the relative number representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; however miscellaneous and *dissimilar*, in all respects, these several subjects may appear, they are all alike simple in an index.

As a proof of the simplicity and efficiency of this system, so far as my own reading and knowledge are concerned, it affords me pleasure to answer any interrogatories which may be put upon any of the subjects named, or other topics upon which I have ever read, deeming the subject-matter worthy of preservation.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS AND MODES OF CLASSIFICATION.

I now close my instructions and hints to young men by referring to several modes of classification, and to Chancellor Kent's course of reading.

SYSTEM OF DR. LOCKE.

As to Locke's system of common-placing, to which I have alluded, I must be permitted to say—however clear the ideas of that author were upon other subjects, he was not fortunate in the description of his own method of common-placing; for not one in twenty has been able to understand and practise it, without perplexity and blunders. It was only adapted to his own use, and the use of those, like himself, who read, think, and write continually. Various modifications and imitations have been recommended and adopted, without material improvement.

CLASSIFICATION OF PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, FOUNDED 1731.

The catalogue of this immense library extends through two octavo volumes, or 1,048 pages. The whole is divided into *five classes*, and these classes into 181 minor divisions, viz:

1. Religion	into 20	subdivisions,	requiring	20	alphabets.
2. Jurisprudence	18	"	"	18	"
3. Science and Arts	58	"	"	58	"
4. Belles-Lettres	33	"	"	33	"
5. History	52	"	"	52	"
				181	

By a synopsis of three pages, we are shown the particular page of the general catalogue upon which each subdivision commences; and from that commencement, all the particular works belonging to that subdivision are ranged in alphabetic order; and in that arrangement is shown the number of the volume in the *entire library*, instead of the number in a particular subdivision; but still, the alphabetic series is resorted to no less than 181 *times*—and once for the names of authors, making 182.

JEFFERSON'S SYNOPSIS, AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS IN CONGRESS LIBRARY, WASHINGTON CITY.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Having alluded to the philosophic synopsis or classification of Mr. Jefferson, I have thought best to exhibit it entire, being unwilling to keep back any thing which may be useful, and believing as I do, that it may lead to reflection, examination, and improvement.

It will be seen that this classification has furnished matter for forty-four distinct chapters, and the present library of congress is thus divided.

The various works in this immense library are not numbered in a continuous series, as is the case in some libraries; but the distinct subjects or works belonging to each chapter, are numbered in a separate series; and are turned to in the catalogue, by the alphabetic arrangement of that particular chapter. To do this, the alphabetic series is resorted to no less than *forty-four times;* besides being once employed upon the names of authors alone. Having the name of an author, his work is turned to in the ordinary alphabetic way; and if he has written upon subjects belonging to several chapters, those chapters are here pointed out, as also the pages of the general catalogue, where the particular works are specified by title, and their number in the chapter given—by this last number, the book is selected from the shelves.

Mr. JEFFERSON says,

BOOKS may be classed according to the faculties of the mind employed on them. These are,

I. MEMORY. II. REASON. III. IMAGINATION.

Which are applied respectively to—

I. HISTORY. II. PHILOSOPHY. III. FINE ARTS.

						Chapt.
I. HISTORY	Civil	Civil proper	Ancient	Ancient History		1
			Modern	Foreign		2
				British		3
				American		4
		Ecclesiastical		Ecclesiastical		5
	Natural	Physics		Natural Philosophy		6
				Agriculture		7
				Chemistry		8
				Surgery		9
				Medicine		10
		Natural History proper	Animals	Anatomy		11
				Zoology		12
			Vegetables	Botany		13
			Minerals	Mineralogy		14
		Occupations of Man		Technical Arts		15
II. PHILOSOPHY	Moral	Ethics		Moral Philosophy		16
				Law of Nature, &c.		
		Religious		Religion		17
		Jurisprudence		Common Law, &c.		18
				Com. Law—Reports.		19
				Equity		20
				Ecclesiastical		21
				Law, Merchant, &c.		22
				Codes, Statutes		23
		Economical		Politics		24
				Commerce		
	Mathematical	Pure		Arithmetic		25
				Geometry		26
		Physico-Mathematical		Mechanics		27
				Statics		
				Dynamics		
				Pneumatics		
				Phonics		
				Optics		
				Astronomy		28
				Geography		29
III. FINE ARTS		Architecture		Architecture		30
		Gardening		Gardening		31
		Painting		Painting		
		Sculpture		Sculpture		
		Music		Music		32
		Poetry		Epic		33
		Romance		Tales, Fables		34
		Poetry		Pastorals		35
				Odes		
				Elegies		
				Didactic		36
		Tragedy		Tragedy		37
		Comedy		Comedy		38
		Dialogue		Dialogue		39
		Epistles		Epistles		
		Oratory		Logic		40
				Rhetoric		
				Orations		
		Criticism		Theory		41
				Bibliography		42
				Languages		43
All who have written on various branches				Polygraphical		44

LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The various works, constituting this library of more than 40,000 volumes, are all enumerated by title, requiring two volumes octavo, of 949 pages. A third volume, of 222 pages, gives a synopsis of the whole library divided into SIX CLASSES, which classes are subdivided into fifty *sections*, and the place of each volume, in any one of these sections, is pointed out through the number of the page upon which the *title* of the volume is found, in the principal catalogue of 949 pages; and this catalogue gives the number of the volume in its particular section, and as it stands upon the shelves of the library in that section. Here, again, the alphabetic series is resorted to no less than *fifty times.*

SYNOPSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF HARVARD LIBRARY.

CLASS I.

THEOLOGY.

SECTION I. Holy Scriptures.
II. Natural religion.
III. Evidences of revealed religion.
IV. Scripture histories, biblical dictionaries, concordances, harmonies.
V. Critical theology.
VI. Dogmatic, controversial, and practical theology.
VII. Parænetic theology.
VIII. Fathers of the church.
IX. Ecclesiastical history.
X. Jewish antiquities, history, and literature.
XI. Miscellaneous divinity.
XII. Various religions and superstitions.

CLASS II.

JURISPRUDENCE, GOVERNMENTS, AND POLITICS.

SECTION I. Law of nature and nations, treatises.
II. Civil law.
III. Common ecclesiastical law.
IV. Statute, common, and chancery law.
V. General and miscellaneous law, (including feudal, maritime, and common law, &c.)
VI. Government and politics.
VII. Political economy, finance, money, trade, commerce.

CLASS III.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

SECTION I. Philosophy.
II. Mathematics.
III. Physics.
IV. Natural history.
V. Medicine.
VI. Fine and useful arts.
VII. Encyclopedias, journals, publications of learned societies.

CLASS IV.

BELLES-LETTRES.

SECTION I. Bibliography.
II. Literary history.
III. Grammar and Lexicography.
IV. Rhetoric and criticism.
V. Greek authors.
VI. Ancient Latin authors.
VII. Translations of Greek and Latin authors.
VIII. Poetry.
IX. Works of fiction and humor, apothegms, proverbs, dialogues.
X. Orations, addresses, speeches.
XI. Oriental literature.
XII. Periodical works, registers, directories, gazettes.
XIII. Miscellaneous authors.

CLASS V.

HISTORY.

SECTION I. Antiquities, Mythology, numismatics, heraldry, genealogy.
II. Geography, topography, statistics.
III. Voyages and travels.
IV. General history and chronology.
V. Ancient history.
VI. Modern history of continental Europe.
VII. British history.
VIII. Asiatic, African, and other history.
IX. American history.
X. Biography and personal narratives.

CLASS VI.

WORKS RELATING TO AMERICA.

CHANCELLOR KENT'S COURSE OF READING,

DRAWN UP FOR THE

USE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

I. ANCIENT LITERATURE.
1. Greek History.
2. Greek Oratory, Philosophy, and Poetry.
3. Roman History.
4. Roman Oratory, Philosophy, and Poetry.
5. Jewish Antiquities.

II. MODERN LITERATURE.
1. General European History.
2. General Literature and Philosophy of Europe.
3. British History.
4. History of the other States of Europe.
5. History of the Asiatic and African Powers.

III. AMERICAN HISTORY.
1. United States.
2. Other parts of America.

IV. TRAVELS.
1. Travels in the United States.
2. ——— in other parts of America.
3. ——— in Great Britain.
4. ——— in France.
5. ——— in Spain.
6. ——— in Italy and Sicily.
7. ——— in Holland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.
8. ——— in the North of Europe.
9. ——— in Western Asia.
10. ——— in Eastern Asia and Australia.
11. ——— in Africa.

V. VOYAGES.
1. In the Southern Hemisphere and N. Pacific.
2. In the Northern Hemisphere.

VI. BIOGRAPHY.
1. American.
2. European.

VII. POETRY.
VIII. PROSE FICTIONS.
IX. SCIENCE.
X. CONSTITUTIONAL AND COMMERCIAL LAW.
XI. ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE.
XII. EVIDENCES OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Catalogue selected under the several heads above indicated, consists of *select* books in the English language, and with which it would be useful and ornamental for every gentleman, in every business and pursuit, to have some acquaintance.

The classification and variety of the selection, are intended to meet the various tastes and habits of thinking of the numerous members of the Mercantile Library Association.

BIOGRAPHY.

(1.) AMERICAN.

1. *Sparks' Life and Writings of Washington*, 12 vols., 1837.
2. *Marshall's Life of Washington*, in 3 vols., Phil., 1834.
3. *Sparks' Works of Franklin, with his Life*, 10 vols., Boston, 1836—9.
4. *The Life of John Jay, by his Son*, 2 vols., New York, 1833.
5. *Sparks' Life of Gouverneur Morris*, 3 vols., Boston, 1832.
6. *The Life of William Livingston, by Sedgwick*, New York, 1833.
7. *The Life of Alexander Hamilton, by his Son*, New York, 1834.
8. *Hosack's Memoir of De Witt Clinton*, New York, 1829, 4to.
9. *Wheaton's Life of William Pinckney*, New York, 1826.
10. *Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry*, Philadelphia, 1826.
11. *Tudor's Life of Otis*, Boston, 1823.
12. *Sparks' Life of Ledyard the Traveller*, Cambridge, 1828.
13. *Stone's Life of Brant*, 2 vols.
14. *Belknap's American Biography*, 2 vols., 1794—1798.
15. *Sparks' American Biography*, 10 vols., Boston.

(2.) EUROPEAN.

A few only of the most interesting works of the kind can be selected.

1. *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, 3 vols., edit. 1792.
   do do edited by Croker, 2 vols., New York, 1833.
2. *Middleton's Life of Cicero.* qo
3. *Prior's Life of Burke*, 1825.
4. *Prior's Life of Goldsmith*, 1837.
5. *Southey's Life of Nelson*, (*Fam. Lib.*) The most delightful and perhaps the most durable of all Southey's productions.
6. *Southey's Life of Cowper*, 2 vols.
7. *Lord Dover's Life of Frederick of Prussia*, 2 vols. Harpers' Family Library, No. 41
8. *Cumberland's Memoirs, written by himself*, 1806.
9. *Life and Correspondence of Lord Collingwood*, 1829.
10. *Otter's Life of Edward D. Clarke*, 1827.
11. *Sir William Forbes' Life of Beattie*, 1806.
12. *Condorcet's Life of Turgot*, 1787.
13. *Life of Sir William Jones, by Lord Teignmouth.*
14. *Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, by his Brother*, 2 vols
15. *Life of Burns, by Dr. Currie. Life of Burns, by Lockhart.*
16. *Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Lockhart*, in 2 vols.
17. *Life of Mrs. Siddons, by Campbell.*
18. *Life of Telford, written by himself*, London, 1838.
19. *Life of Charles Lamb, by Talfourd*, 2 vols., 1837.
20. *The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, 12 vols.
21. *The Autobiographical Life of Gibbon.*
22. *The Annual Biography from* 1807 *to* 1837, in 21 vols.
23. *Lord Brougham's Sketches* of eminent Statesmen under George 3d.
24. *Cunningham's Lives of the most eminent Painters.* Harpers' Family Library, 6 vols
25. *Bishop Heber's Life, by his Widow*, 2 vols., New York, 1830.
26. *Life of Sir Isaac Newton, by Brewster.* Harpers' Family Library.
27. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*, 4 vols. The most interesting of all his works.
28. *Life of Calvin, by Waterman, Hartford*, 1813.
29. *Stewart's Life of Dr. Robertson.*
30. *Russell's Life of Cromwell*, 2 vols. Harpers' Family Library, 1839.
31. *Harpers' Family Library*, No. 38, 39, 40.
32. *Wilberforce's Life, by his Son*, 4 vols., 8vo., London, 1838.
33. *Scott's Biographical Memoirs of eminent Novelists*, 2 vols.
34. *Scott's Life of Swift*, 1 vol., (*Prose Works*, vol. 2.)
35. *Scott's Life of Dryden*, 1 vol., (*Prose Works*, vol. 1.)
36. *Roscoe's Life of Cervantes* 1839.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Thorn. [illegible] drach.

Cervus furca,
[illegible], [illegible].
gad, [illegible].

Ard.

gai, Algonquin.

Article [illegible]

well [illegible]
[illegible]

Affix B as a substitute for a guttural, or ... English.

B.

Wilk. Pol Wolf

Be ...

... comp

... a be ...

Bile. Χολη

χολη ...

Bore, gore,

Magy. fur.

Brod. Boh. a ford.

Eng^e road. gradior L.

rhodio W. to walk.

Brook (from break)

crack, (comp. river,

from rive) (Lake, Lock)

Labial affix for guttural affix.

[illegible]

βρυω (βεβρυχα)
spirt. sprint
βρυξ the deep
βρυαξ (Eolic) a brook
ῥυαξ a brook.
(comp. ῥήγνυμι,
ερευγω & ώρυω.)

Blast. pot. flash.
Lypk, blypk

Box &c.

Caip Sc. a coffin.
[illegible]

Bag &c

Cato, [illegible]
Kod W. a bag.
Codade, a pillow.
([illegible])

Crumen a.

Basket &c

C, d, t, s, C. b, p, m,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cabbie, Sc. a pannier.

Cabhuil. Gael. wicker

basket for catching fishes.

Coof. Sc.

κόρινος basket.

Barter.

Kaufen.
Coup. Sc. to exchange
caupo, retailer & innkeeper. (Coupmanhouin. Chapmanshaven.
coper & coupes. Sc
a dealer.
chaip, a bargain.
chop Sc, a shop.
shop.
craim Sc. a birth.

craim Sc. a birth.
Kramen. G.

B— k, g, &c.

Bergen
Berg. g.
Berek. Magy. a thicket; a hedge.
Birch, tree.
Bury.

Bag &c

Cato, [illegible]
Kod W. a bag.
Codade, a pillow.
[illegible]

Crumen a.

Basket &c

l, d, t, s, l. b. p. m.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cumera [illegible]

Cabbie, Sc. a pannier.

Cabhuil. Gael. wicker basket for catching fishes.

Corf. Sc.

κόρινος basket.

Barter.

Kaufen.
Coup. Sc. to exchange
caupo, retailer & innkeeper. (Coupmanhouin, Chapmanshaven.
coper & coupes. Sc
a dealer.
chaip, a bargain.
chop Sc, a shop.
shop.
craim Sc. a birth.

craim Sc. a birth.
Kramen. G.

B— k, g, &c

Bergen
Berg. g.
Berek. Magg. a thicket; a ledge.
Birch, tree.
Bury.

By

39

Names of Colors.

White. [illegible] W. gwynn [illegible]

[illegible] gent, [illegible] Turk. Bejaz.

Magy. [illegible] Szrakos, [illegible]

[illegible] Schwarz [illegible]

[illegible] Turk. [illegible]

Magy. [illegible] Sans. [illegible] (kāla)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Turk. Szari.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Coeruleum, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. Coch, [illegible]

Turkish. Kirmisz.

[illegible]

Czerwany. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(comp. fager Sw. with Fija Sw. to clean. Feic Dan. swamp.

A agg. Feher is Sax Faegr. Sw. Fager Eng. fair.

Thus it is seen that the names [illegible]
a [illegible] of the [illegible] a [illegible]
[illegible] Sax.
yhaeroag, wlâs, gallan, — geal, geleo, [illegible]
all [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Acre . Acer. A.S.
Carse, crofs..

Cattle as property. as guarded or kept or got.

κτηνος a beast of burden, & cattle, from κταομαι.

Herd. guarded.

Pecus. pecunia (Keep inverted) [illegible]

Pig.

Kudde Teut. a flock. (see Jamieson. get.

[illegible] a flock.

Is. goti. horse.

Cow, ceva, vacca. Keep. have, capere

Carry

I believe the original meaning is not to carry but to take seize as with the hand. χείρ. This is the 1st meaning of the Sans.

ᾱ (hri) Sans.
αἴρεω
gero
fero
bear
pario
Harry Sc.

C - p. b &c

over.	Inverted
ave.	Vicus.
amera,	
hamber,	
ome,	
avus	Vacuus.
ope.	
opum.	
pu Heaven Tama-	Bico. Tonga crooked
acae N. west of S.A.	Vaca Tong. [illegible]
ove	
Haven,	
ope. Sc. a valley	
-cup between	
o mountains.	
oif or Hove Sc.	
hall.	
of Gem &c	

5

Consonant dis, [illegible]

Ar – a
Ob k, [illegible]
Az, a

Cane or stick as defence or support.

g. l. r. &c g. d. t. s. g. b. p. &c g. r. d. v. c.

Gad or gaud Sc. a rod.
or staff, also a goad.

Cud Sc. a staff.

Baculum (inverted

Cane or staff as support or defence.

G. r. p.

Ῥηπαι piles or posts to support a structure,

creepers

Cabir Sc. a rafter.

Couple Sc. rafter.

Cabar. Gael. a pole & a rafter.

Cebir W. rafter.

[illegible]

C. l. r. Circle. &c

Cylch W. a circle.

κίρκος
κρίκος
κύκλος
κυλίω to roll [illegible] roll
κύλα, hollow under the [illegible] of the eyes.
χαραδρα a hollow
hasm,
Chewys Sc. to compass, do.
carcat Sc. necklace.
chenyie Sc. a chain
χρωνη a grotto
(χραω, cat, gnaw)
γυαλον a hollow
(αἰθέρος γυαλα
heavenly vault. Orph.)
Krąg. Pl. circle.

Circle, bending &c. hollowness —

C. d, t, s	C. b, p, m, v.	C. r, d &c.	C. r, b.
	κύμβος a hollow recess.	κυρτόω to bend.	(h) roof.
	κυπτω to stoop down. (t intensive)	χαραδρα hollow chasm.	Laquear, a roof —
κύτος, a cavity.	κυφὸς, humpbacked.		
κύτταρος a cell in a beehive.	κυφόω to stoop		
	κυφων an arched place.		
acorn cup, bean pod	κυψιλη a beehive.		
also an arch.	κυφος crookedness. also		
	B. co Jonga [illegible] a hollow vessel.		
	Corp Sc. a cave.		
	[illegible]		

Arch, bow, hollowness &c.

Cl. hol. ding.
Claw,
Kiel. M. a fang.

Cl. concealment
ʒʒ Heb.
Celo,
Hütten see p. 200.
Hull, cell, shell
Χελος a tortoise
Hulio W. to cover
Celu W. to conceal.
Κλειω
Hehlen
Ceil. Gael to conceal.
Gael. cuile cellar.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Biegen
[illegible]

Heap &c

Cairn, heap of stones

Contracted words

Seal, sigillum
Dean, decanus
Head, heved.
Κλείς, clavis.
Wain, wagon
Rydwan P. Reisewagen.
Pawn, pignus.
Maister, magister.
(1513. Colet)
Hail.

C.r. C.l. G.-r. G.-l.
as emitting or producing.

Grow.

Clan.

Cr. or Gr. as putting out of Ken.

Crag
Pagos.
Rugen.
Crack

Rough.

Shred or skid from
shear.
Shrub or scrub,
from grow, that is,
move out.) Heb.

Cut

Dagger
Degen
Chadum Zig.
Coit Sc. to butt
goad.

Gata Ic. to bore.
(Caedo (aspell, v. pall)
(Cado, to die (to fall)
Tako to destroy Copt.
Katil Turk. murderer.

Catt, a piece Welsh.
Cod, a piece. Gael
Stück Germ.
Stick Eng. &
to stick.

Inverted
Dig.
Doga Kelt. canal
(see Ad. 2d. 56
Seco.
Dug Magy.

Zeige a goat.

S. intensive.
Scheiden.
scindo,
Stick English.
Stag

Goat, Geis
(Coit to butt.)

Apex.

Caip. Sc. cope
Cope. Capu. Hon. Tamanacoe. Neoast of S.A. copum old Latin to Cap.
cantel Sc. crown of head.

Bribe, compensation, protection money &c.

C, d, t, s. C. l. r.

גאל to avenge, redeem.
gelten
valeo.
(Eng. guilty.)
(W. cylus, guilty.)

Gobr W. a bribe.
also compensation.

cu. deigh Sc. a
bribe or gift.
cuid a share.

Polish, polish
Primer.
Linen, linen, linen

line

Cup, &c.

Cap. &c.
quaff.
כף (coph) the hollow
of the hand
Cap. Sc. cup.
Cup a [illegible]

κυλικιον a little c. κωφων a drink=
Kielich. Pol. ing cup. /
Chalice.

Cheer. Ic. Hyr.
Chief. Cap-ut.

Canal, channel.

Charge, cargo.
Chalice. Kielich
Cicen. A.S. chicken.
Cidan A.S. chide.
ciern A.S. churn
cild, A.S. child
Ciorl, churl.
Carm-en chirp-ing.
Tykać Pol. touch
Czynny, P. canny Sc.

At end of words.
Screech, Shriek
Lurk lurch.
Drink drench.
Hecken Gm. Hatch.

Capio

Kapamek, Th.

Intensive affix.

Dread, threat, Gael. Grath (fear) Gael. crith (tremble) Gael. gris horror. shuddering. Lat frigos. Gr κρυος (cold). κρουω to strike together. κρυωδης horrorinspiring. Gael. Cradh (pain).
ᴗᴗᴗ trembling. Magy. Grosić (Pol.) Grauen. Gr. retteg. Eng. shudder. Grausen. Groza, zgroza Sc. Groue.

Indermost for Innermost (North of England.)

Draw, (comp. thread.)

Drag, Magy. ragad. (invented, carry?)

Drop. Kropla, Pol. (I believe the idea is that of breaking & that it is another form of crumb.)

[illegible] at the end, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dental for liquid

Thetis, Thelis, auris, audio,
N meridie, mediadie.

Bet, for bel.
Gascon.
pet, peau,
pellis.

[illegible]

Casteddo (for Castello) in Sardinia.

Θωρηξ lorica.

Clawr W. a cover
Lat. claudo.

De

Dental affix ~~expelling~~ Guttural

Βρύττω, βρύκω,
τασσω.
Acht, heed, κηδος, cavent.
Head, heved.

Prefix.
Dieb, thief
Tjuf Sw. Cap-ere

Delvo zig valley

Interchange of Dentals

Zeichen, token, Signum.
Rustle, rattle. rasseln.

Śpieszyć, speed.

Names of the dog denoting guardian or keeper.

κυων
canis.
collie Sc.
cu, gen. coin. Gal.
grech gael hound.

Whelp.
כלב (club)

Teach Gael.

Dress.

C, d, t, &c C, p &c
κυπας a
cloak or veil
Caip. Sc. a cloak.

Du

Dwelling place.

κώμη, a hamlet.
chemys. Sc. a chief dwelling.

Doubling of words or addition of epithets where the meaning is already inherent in the word.

Foot-road.
Foot-post.
(Bote.g.)

Circling years.

Gul-gul
Yel low
Fy fy tongu
to keep doing from
fy to do).
Cochull gael.
husk or shell.
Cockle.
Gallows, A.S. Galg.

Doubling of Letters. ~~of same class.~~

Sumo, sumpsi
Shame, Schimpf
Roam, ramble
Klębek, clump.
clew, knäuel

Lomb Magy. Laub.
empty tömma, dimo.

Drop. crumb.
(See p. 74.)

Delvo zig valley

Interchange of Dentals

geichen, Tokem, Signum.
Rustle, rattle. rasseln.

Śpieszyć, speed.

Names of the dog denoting guardian or keeper.

κυων
canis.
collie Sc.
cu, gen. coin, Gael.
grech. gael. hound.

Whelp.
כלב (celeb)

Tench gall.

Dress.

C, d, t, &c | C, p &c
κυπας a
cloak or veil
Caip. Sc. a cloak.

Dwelling place.

κώμη, a hamlet.
chemys. Sc. a chief dwelling.

Doubling of words or addition of epithets where the meaning was already inherent in the word.

Foot-road.
Foot-path.
(Bote. G.)

Circling years.

Gul-gul
Tel low
Fy fy tongu
to keep doing from
fy to do).
Cochull gael.
husk or shell.
Cockle.
Gallows, A.S. Galg.

Doubling of Letters. ~~of same class.~~

Sumo, sumpsi
Shame, Schimpf | Lomb Magy. Lamb.
Roam, ramble | empty tömma, dimo.
Klębek, clump.
clew, knäuel

Dros. crumb.
(See p. 74.)

88 Day ~~Ea~~ D

Kokukh. Telew Ill.

Diphthong.

Aeneus, from aheneus.

[illegible]
Finnish Teco:
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Names of the Earth.

Earth.
Erde
Jord. Sw.
Jord. Dan.
Aarde. D
Ddaear,
(Earth, Ind, Dsbngr)
from water, Tir.
or daear.
אדע
'Ega
(γεϱειδες earth)
Cir, Telenguten
Tatars or White Klincks.

Dress.

C, d, t, &c | C, p &c
κυπας a
cloak or veil
Caip. Sc. a cloak.

Dwelling place.

κώμη, a hamlet.
chemys. Sc. a chief dwelling.

Doubling of words or addition of epithets where the meaning was already inherent in the word.

Foot-road.
Foot-post.
(Bote. G.)

Circling years.

Gul. gul
Yel low
Fy fy iongu
to keep doing from
by to do).
Cochull gael.
husk or shell.
Cockle.
Gallows, AS. Galg.

Doubling of Letters. ~~of same class.~~

Sumo, sumpsi
Shame, Schimpf. Lomb Magy. Lamb.
Roam, ramble, empty tömma, dēmo.
Klębek, clump.
clew, knäuel

Drop. crumb.
(See p. 74.)

88 Day ~~Ea~~ D

Kokukh. Pelew Jl.

Diphthong.

Aeneus, from aheneus.

[illegible]
Finnish Teco
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Names of the Earth.

Earth.
Erde
Jord. Sw.
Jord. Dan.
Aarde. D
Ddaear,
(Earth; Ind, distrgd
from water, Tir.
or daear.
אדע
'Ega
(γεβειδες earth)
Cir, Telenguten
Tatars or White Klincks.

Earth
Earl.

[illegible]
[illegible] Lasme Lachryna
[illegible]

found in the place of a guttural.

Foam. κυμα a wave. Hab. Magy. Schaum. G. Scum. Eng. (with S. affix.) Spuma Lat.

Familia, ὁμιλία,

Soft, sagte.
Flame gleam, Turk. [illegible].
Flow, glow.
[illegible], cave
[illegible], gull, [illegible]

Fero, gero, bear, [illegible]
Fallo, gull,

Frango, [illegible] crack.

Father.

Adja. Fetu
Agia. Fante M. Afr.
Aggia. Gold coast.
Kia or Otjee Akra. M. Afr.
Tschiah. Tumba.

Fi

Fire

Hauy. Hanasa. M.Af.

Ik. Dungola M. Afr.

Tomik. Suaken. M.Af.

Edja. Fetu M.Af.

Pes
Pace
Step
Stopa. Pol.
[illegible]
vade.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Pata M. a hoof

Fut. Magy. tetun. Troeg. Ir. foot. track.

Loango. Kulu, the foot, Eng. heel.

Akka the foot. Caribaci M.A.
go, kiw &c.

Cuh. Chippeways.
Gann Wawn M.A.
[illegible]
Noga

Fastenings for security.

Hasp.
Lock. Wclo.
Chains.

Fo

Foundation.

κρηπις.

Grammaticals

The Irish prefix ro to form superl. Rmns affix -or to form comparative.
Postpositus in English. Thereby therefrom &c.

Spottinal transposed

ἀπτω fit.

Grab, grave &c.

Grab. G a grave
Grube. G. a ditch
(L) Roof

Grumus, a hillock. Lat.
γραφω, γραφ[illegible] γραφ[illegible]
[illegible]

Crypta Lat. a vault.

κρυφος a hiding place.

To go & to speak & to do, to know, to guess.

Aio, a go, Dico, gadać,
cio kiw, go gad, guess

Guttural fallen away before liquid

Laufen Ge Talk, tell, [illegible]
Lab, a pot Magg: Solka (to interpret) [illegible]
Slae.
Llaw a Land Welsh [illegible]
Lean [illegible]

gl.

Loke

Luna, Lal
Luna, Vol

Lunge, flow.

guttural inquisitive.

Quaero. Ἐρωτάω. (ἐ a breathing taking the place of the rough
Quaeso. Ἐρομαι. breathing before the ρ. See page)
Quiero. Ἐρεω (Ion).
Quis.

[illegible]

[illegible], grow, vireo.
[illegible] & liquid
Vir. [illegible] m.
Férfiu /m
Herus. /m Sir.
Herr /m
Her. fem. pronom. κύριος.
Gwr. Welsh. m.
Er. Turk. m
Thr. G. prim.
m. & f.
Κόρος - η. m. & f.
Fear. gael. m.
with t intrusive, ord.
t/hier, djur Sw.
deer Eng. (gut. effaced
or represented by g
first e). Dan. Dyr.
Fera Θηρ
[illegible] Sanga. [illegible]

In. Tambi. Mid. Afr. (f)
Nu. Akra. (m)
Nga & in. Akra (f)
Gonee. Negroland. m.
Τυνὴ f.
Kun. Mongol. m.
Kona. f.
Zona. f

(S. intrusive)
S/wain. Eng.

Homo /n. /m.
Uomo. m.
Woman f.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Hiro f. Goldcoast Afr.
[illegible] mensch. [illegible]
[illegible]

Man m.
Bean (gen. mna)
Gael. f.

Ka. m. Koluschen N.A.
Kui. m. Jalunkan M. Afr
Kew. m. Mandingo. M. Afr.

Jjo. Akra. f.
Nu. Akra. m

Jafine. Tong. f.
Jangata. Tong. m

Napp Chippeway!
man. Nape. Algonquin
Mensch.

guttural, root with or without liquid

Dental

ô, id

he it

ö ov

hic, hunc, ja ... tu

du

pres. part. ing. part. g. end.

adj. term. ig, ish, y

Handles.

κωπη an oar, hilt
of a sword, handle of bridle

H for F,

Hesto, (fête
festa) in Suscony.
heyt, fait
hemme, femme

Heaven

Kochan. Kamtch. Capri. Tamanaca. (N. coast of S.A.)

Ditogan. Canary.
Tata. Mangue. M.Afr.
Tegir. Telengulen Tatars. & White Kalmucks.

Szemméy Hanava. M.Af.

Head.

	Hived
κραῖρα.	Haupt
κραινον.	Hifwud
κρας.	Hoved D.
	Lat. Caput.

Hair. Head covers

χαίτη κράνος, helm
Haj. Magy. cresie Sc. cap. wor
Hapeka
Leif

Names for the Hand.

Χείρ.
αἰρέω, carry, get, take, touch (inverted) capio, keep

catch, &c

Kez. Magy.
Digitus - (touch)

Chova. Ziguener.

Hand.
hold.
Claw,
(Kiel. Pol a fang)

Roka Slov. (inverted)
Ruka Boh. (inverted)
asin rego, reach,
porrigo, tragen
(t. affix) t-raho, d. raw
d. rag

Krog. Gael. a paw
Kriegen (obs. Germ.)
to clutch.

Hand.

Claw. Eng.
Craw W. a claw
Llaw W.
Hlamh Gael.
(clutch, cling.)
? Marék, Magy.

Nima A. S.
Nab.
Nieve Sc.
Neif obs. Eng.
(Webster says Ic. Nef
but have not found
Midsummers Night Dream
4. 1. Give me yr Neif

Hole.

Hollow Clamp to mend &c. Chev zig. hole

Γυαλον a hollow Clam &c. to stopa hole.

Κυλα hollow under eyes.

Cloff. fissure.

Cleft.

Κοῖλος

Κοιλὰς, valley-cave &c

I
for guttural.

Taegl A.S. tail
Saegl A.S. sail
Staeger A.S. Stair
Faeger A.S. fair
Rain . Regen. /K.
Hail /K.

[illegible]

Coptonook
Heb Anochi.

Én.
Nä. Cherasz. Agaus.
Än. Damot. Agaus. Mdf

I

for guttural.

Taegl. A.S. tail
Saegl A.S. sail
Staeger A.S. Stair
Faeger A.S. fair
Rain. Regen. /K.
Hail /K.

[illegible]

Coptisch
Hél Anochi.

Én.
Nä Cherasz. Agous.
Än. Damot. Agous.

Inverted words

Sack, case. [illegible] ὄρυσσω, root ὀρ.
[illegible], goat. ὄρυγμα
Jake, get ziege, Grm. Ged. Dan.
Gat. Dyke. Goat Eng.
Conp. Határ [illegible] p. 164.
Hely. Locus
Μέλος limb.
[illegible], vocan.
Ragad, drag. hide, dig
bergen, graben.
altus. Tall ἀλω
Derék call, loquor.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Locken, call
Kneipen. pinch.
Timeo. Metuo.
Κυρή βια bark.
s/Korpe
[illegible]
Dico Gadac.

Magy.
Ray, gnaw.
Rayho, drag.
Regi old. γερων,
Sárga (yellow
χρυσος.
Pók. cob.
[illegible]
Λεγω call

Inverted words

With prefix	Meaning reversed by inversion
escapa (S.P.)	Demo, take away
patch (Sy.	mitto, send.

κυπρίζω to spout.

Gelte Grm.
S/killet

Inverted words

Sack, case. Ca... ὄρυσσω, root ὀρ...
... ὄρυγμα
Jake, get ziege, Grm. Ged. Dan.
Gat. Dyke. Goat Eng.
Comp. Halán ... p. 164.
Hely. Locus
Μέλος limb.
Hivni, vocan.
Ragad, drag { hide, dig / bergen, graben. / altus. Tall ἀλω
Derék ... call, loquor.
...
...
...
...
...
Locken, call
Kneipen - pinch.
Timeo. Metus.
Κυρή βια bark.
s|Korpe
...
Dico Gadac.

Magy.
Rag, gnaw.
Rayhe, drag.
Regi old. γερων,
Sárga (yellow
χρυσος.
Pók. cob.
(...)
Ζεγω call

Inverted words

With prefix escapa (S.S.) patch (Eg.

Meaning reversed by inversion

Demo, take away
mitto, send.

κυπρίζω to
sprint.

Gelte Grm.
S/killet

as frequentative or diminutive.

Hoop ὄπλη
(hop, hobble)

Drip dribble
Grab, grapple scoop, Shovel
Dip, dabble corn kernel.
Prate, prattle
Curmen warble.
Roam, ramble
λιτός little
tope tipple.
Timber tumble.
hop, hobble

Liquid, present & absent.

Mud, mould. ygaw gnaw.
Cedo, yield.
Walla Lap. Verum.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Interchange
Aeneus, Aereus
Nympha, Lympha
Alter Ander.
Tent, Telt Dan.
Colo, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

~~Mud, mould.~~

K. Branch, brachium. Tungere, pugio.
a dagger.

Kneipen, pinch,
csip. Nagy. κνίγω
Fahan Goth. Fengen AS.
Fangen [illegible]
Drink, draught.
draw draft.

Magnus.

[illegible] scribere, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Labial on water, drink &c

Bainne Ir. Water.

Poic. Pd. to give
to drink

Like: Elements & Meanings

Honge, Tonga Tamine.
Mala.
Hobo
Ifi.
Iky
Loa

Κλύειν, clùas Iv. [illegible]
the ear.
Palaé, [illegible]

Ale.

Words of like elements & meanings.

Acht. heed [illegible]
Vello, pull.
Vellico pluck.
Angle. corner.
Gaudio. glad.
Katr Ic. glad. ? laetus Sw. s/Kratta. Hlattra Ic. to laugh. clatter.
Rohen Magy. laugh.

[illegible]

Komor. Magy. (dark.) grim, gloom, καμμερος thick mist, κυμμερων
Homer. Odyss. XI. 14. mourg, Wallach, brown.

touch, Pol. tykac, | Pol. Kard. Eng. dirk. Heb. ?PT d.k.r. to pierce
Γυαλον. hollow, [illegible]

[illegible] plaga.
Bujac Pol. hover. schweben.
βρυττω. to press. bruise.
Kir or Kier. Pol. Shrind. cover.
Cleft, crevice, rift, from rive, rip, rapio.
[illegible]
Cyrm A.S. Clamor.

[illegible]

K. Alt, old, éltes (owo, adolesco) adult. Loa, Tong old as does
? γραῖος, γερων, &c from grow.
Trawo – prob as de brave

Words of like elements & (seemingly) opposed meanings.

Dare, Eng. Dar. zig. fear.

κλύειν call.

Night, light.

Black, blanco Gleam, gloom.

glimmer (gloaming.

Cold, calidus uncertain from which

celidus, jelly) derived.)

Berg, grab or

Grube, from Od, do. Pol.

graben, as ΣΚ. Gael. gu, to.

Dike, ditch.

from dig.

Hill, hollow, hole.

Heb. ζπα (α formative) Grinn. gael. beautiful.

valley. ζπ to hollow. grim, glum.

un gael. Den ...

Dun, a mount

Beck. Sag. dun a river

Well. down

... meat.

mud, mould

... meat

... heap.

scoop ...

Like elements [illegible]

Related [illegible]

Locken, call. [illegible]

Quaero, rogo [illegible]

Mouth, mowic
Maul, mow,
Mund, mondani

Nucić Pd. to sing.

Lord, (hlaford) as holder, keeper, i.e. possessor.

Getten

(κυρος.)
κύριος.
herus.
Herr.
ήρως.
Ἥρα, juno.
Ρεα.
hero.

? biró. Magy.)

Kade + Kaze Turk Egi Turk
a judge Agha Turk.

as frequentative or diminutive.

Hoof ὄπλη
(hip hobble)

Drip dribble
Grab, grapple scoop, Shovel
Dip, dabble corn kernel.
Prate, prattle
Curmen warble.
Roam, ramble
λιτός little
tope tipple.
Timber tumble.
hop, hobble

Liquid, present & absent.

Mud, mould. ygaw gnaw.
Cedo, yield.
[illegible]

Interchange
Aeneus, Aereus
Nympha, Lympha
Alter Ander.
Tent, Telt Dan.
[illegible]

~~Mud, mould.~~

K. Branch, brachium. Tungere, pugio.
a daggu.

Kneipen, pinch,
csip. Nagy. κνίγω
Johan Goth. Fingerts.
Fingerhut
Drink, draught.
drāw draft.

Magnus.

[illegible]

Labial for water, drink &c

Bainne Ir. Water.

Poic. Pl. to give
to drink

Like: Elements & Meanings

Honge, Songa Famine.
Mala.
Hobo
Ifi.
Iky
Loa

Κλύειν, clùas Ir. [illegible]
the ear.
Palaé, [illegible]

Alo.

Words of like elements & meanings.

Acht. heed [illegible]
Vello, pull.
Vellico pluck.
Angle. corner.
Gaudio. glad.
Katr Ic. glad. ? laetus Sw. skratta. Hlattra Ic. to laugh. clatter.
Rohen Magy. laugh.

[illegible]

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from dig.
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Heb. ג (formative) Grinn. gael. beautiful.
a valley. ג to hollow. grim, glum.
un gael. Dendra

Dun, a mount
Beck Eng. dun a river
Well. down

holes
hound, moat.
tomb mud, mould
mud

moat

Fosse, fodic, heap.

scoop en

Like elements [illegible]

Related, [illegible]

Locken, call. [illegible]

Mouth, mowić

Quaero, rogo [illegible]

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ᶜΡεα.
hero.

Kade + Kaze Turk Egi Turga
a judge Agha Turk.

? biró. Magy.)

Ma

Present & absent

tap thump
Dip. damp.

M. as a formative.

Mars. Ἄρης — ment m. ens.

realm
scream
stream pun
tear.

Magyar words of the same elements & like meaning with English, Latin &c. I do not give here words plainly derived immediately from German —

Madar, bird.
Lassú, slow, lazy
Gög (pride) high.
hegy [illegible] (mount)
Tör, (to break)
Eng. tear.
Hír (a report) hear
call.
Retteg, dread.
(see d, intensive) p. 74.
threat &c. [illegible]
trimble; Sw. rädd.
Ragad, drag.

Dug, stick, stuff.
(intensive; root, hide
inverted.) comp. G.
stecken & verstecken.

Gat — dyke.

Akar, quaero, quiero.
Kér. Begehren.
Feher, (white)
fair. (as bel &
biel Pol.)

Gond-ol Denk-en
Harang, clang.
Glocke, Ic hraungl.
Hely, locus.
Homor, (a vault)
καμερα, homoru,
(concave)
Komor, mark.
Homaly (darkness)
gloom.
Viz, uisge, gael. Wasu.
Mare (Azni, to wet)
Köpu, a hive.

Hordani, tragen.

Hivni, vocare.

Határ, Illyr. kotar, [illegible] yard,
Sl. chotar. (bounded-
aries) court, yard,
A.S. girth &c. kert.
[illegible]
Alma, (an apple) malum.
?Ég, (burn.) lag-er.

Kebel, κολπος.
(gulf) (bosom)

[illegible] — Bot, (a staff) beat,
bâton &c.

Ál (false) fallo, gull,
(with prefix) (Comp. Ic. gylla
to gild. gyllingr a flatterer.
ál, arany.)

[illegible] &c.

Meanings accidental, not inherent in g root

Dog, as to dog
one's steps.
Tragic.
[illegible]
Quaff from cup &c

Meanings.

Cera, related to
creo, grow &c
as wax to wachsen.
Bronic, to defend
& prevent, Pol. Dé
fendre Fr. 36
[illegible] to beer,
bór, &c φλέγειν, Fachel
so lać Pol. to lac.
liquid &c.

{sed., set.
{but, put.

{pungere, pugio adaggen.
{pick p(r)ick.

Κλυειν. Ir. kluas
the ear.
Month, mow, mowic, Folyasó corridor.
Munó, monoani
Boccas speak
beak
{Geist ghost spiritus
{Szél, seele.
Claw (W. hand) & sürüseg, thicket.
glove, as Foot & boot. kimenetele, event.
Lab. Magy. foot & shae
(Laufen, leap &c.)
Foot. Futni, to
run. Magy.
{Leb. I am: (from
{Orrot to be.) Lap;
{Leib body
{Life
Pol. byt (existence)
body. być, be.
Wrong from Wring
as torto from torqu.
perverse,
przewrotny. Pol. hide, dis
verkehrt. Germ. bergen graben
Fiar. Gael. Curvd γραφω, κρυπτω
& wicked.

Kopt. Hous a day
Kopt. siti, to lie.
Bein, bone.
ramus branch.
[illegible]

εγγύς near
ἄγχι. W. wng, near
ἄγχω to squeeze to
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

Mists, clouds &c as covering.

Καμμεγος
thick mist.

[illegible]

[illegible] Head.
Beinn [illegible] Pen. W

Peak. Cyprt.

Onje, ndje ~~[illegible]~~
Akra.
Ma. Tambi M Af.

Month

Bèül Irish.

Moon.

Coll. Sérères. M. Afr.

Tjo Kanga M. Afr. Su. Gien. M. Sp.

Miscellaneous.

Nightingale.

Negation

In-(immunis Kai no Friendly Isles
Ohne.
Un.

Night

Delite. Amharisch.
(M. African)

Nicht or Niht. A.S.

Kneipen, pinch,
cslp. M.
Tango touch.
Pol. tykac

Drikke Dan.
Drain, drink.

Lank, lax.

Vinco, weichen.

Branch, brachium
Ingnek, ignak pie
Greenlnd.

Mountain & Land.

Sieg. Mayg. Head.
Beinn Cub. Pen. Mt.

Peak. Caput.

Onje, ndje ~~[illegible]~~
Akra.
Ma. Tambi M Af.

Month

Bèül Irish.

Moon.

Coll. Serères. M. Afr.

Tjo Kanga M. Afr. Su. Gien. M. Sp.

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K. Branch, brachium
Ingnek, ignak pie
Greenlnd.

No 183

Number one.

Go. Phellatuh. Wanni. Fetu M. Afr.
Gyuh Fullah. M. Afr. One Eng.
Akkun. Amina. M. Afr.
Ekoo. Akripon. M. Afr.

Oo

Oon one [illegible] 133, 4. The [illegible] is in Bishop Moore's [illegible] Cambridge marked 7, II. 38.

Door floor g
goose Ang. Sax [illegible] (Ang)

in the place of a guttural

Plant, from
W. plant, offspring.
W. plan a ray, a
short, a plantation,
comp. clan.

Peer, pore, pay,
bore, foro, gore.

[illegible] words

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] may not change [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] be [illegible]
That is the [illegible] prescribed by the Spell;
Oh how said he, [illegible] well [illegible]
That may restore [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] ?

[illegible]

Peel, husk, &c.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Round. circle
[illegible]	Pod.	Sc. cob husk of peas.	χῦρος &c
[illegible]	Cod Eng. peascod.	Cib W.	
[illegible]	Coden W.		Rind
[illegible]			[illegible] bark.
Shalw	Skid[illegible]		Cuirt and [illegible]
	Scheide [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Κεράτιον, [illegible]
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

Peel, husk &c

Bergen
Bark [illegible]
κυρήβια, [illegible] Kora, Pol. bark.
husk of barley. [illegible] Skóra, the skin,
[illegible] Rusy gail. rinde cuir.

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] husks

Prison

Carcer
Gäol W.
Cabaig Gael. pillory.

Garden, ogrod.

Spirt, sprout,
sprit, split.
children, childerne
(1541. Sir J. Elliot.)
~~Mortar. Mallor~~
crispian. A.S crispero.
ὄργη rage
pry. peer.
Bret. G. board

Robbing & roving

Rove, rob
Gadding or stray.

for

L.

Sprout or sprit.
Split sprütta.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mortar Matter.
Harm, Gram.
Ervinque, Norm.
Revanche, (See Idiomes Populaires p. 54)

Dapôtre, apostolus
Dépître epistola

N.

ygaw, gnaw.
(Magy. rag)
aereus, aeneus.
brazen

Retain. restrain.

Words in which the roughbreathing has passed into a smooth vowel — as I think. —

			Magyar.
Ἐρέφω to cover.	Ἄρω. (grow.)	[illegible]	Arat, reap.
Ὄροφος a roof.	Ἀλάρα, clap. slap.	[illegible]	Arok, canal, bed of
A.S. hrof — comp.		[illegible]	river. (creek.)
γραφω &c.		ὄριζα, grits	Ár, flood
		groats &c rice.	Ér, vein, source brook
Ἔρα the earth.			Ér, reach
χερειδες earthy.			Ered, to spring from.
compare jord,			? Arany, gold
gård &c.			Erény, virtue.
			Irany, aim.
			(gold, worth, goal
			Erő.
			Érik, ripen, reifen.
			Erő. strength, grow
			Ír, write, comp Irogal.
			Ír, salve.
			Irigy, envy, grudge
			Irós, buttery, (greasy)
			Irt, weed, root out.
			Óra, hour.
			Órás
			Orom, gable, top of

Magyar
Orr, nose
Öreg, old (or inv.?

Rough breathing silent — or if this be an intensive affix — the root without it.

Aro — (grow) [illegible] Reap, comp. Harvest. [illegible] Magyar.
Ribes, [illegible] Rift, cleft from [illegible] Rabt a slave.
(reap, carpo, crop, ἀρπαζω. with s. intens. s crap. rive (She did confine thee Into a dozen pine, within which rift, Imprisoned thou diast painfully remain.)
Rub, grub. scrub.

Rag, inverted if
Rag, shake, crush
(quasso, quash.)
Rejt. to conceal.
Rém, terrish, (grim)
Remeg. to tremble
Rény. virtue.
Reped, split.

Ri, weep, cry.
Riad to cry out.
Rikat to make weep
Rip, a bit, fragment.
(Scrap)
Rom, ruins, crumble.

?Rothad, to corrupt.

Right & left as good & bad.

L

Trawa ręka.

Can zig. Lft hnd. Sans kānda bād
Lichy, Pol. schlecht.

Roots which have opposite Significations.

Dico, taceo.

Mag - macer
manquer.

M. l.	V. l.
Malus.	Evil
Mollis.	Vile
Miłość.	Live.
s Mile. Eng.	
Μαλακὸς	
Μειλικὸς	
Mel.	
Melos.	
Mellow	

S. for Guttural

[illegible]

French.

Soufflet, in Lorraine chof-fliat. Cuff. Esp.
Maison, in Nivernais, majon
En Bar, de la Rode
mahon..
Baisser, baichi..
Tehine, Bas de la R.
Faisant.
Cuisine, couhine
Plaisant, piaihant.
Disait, dehent
Achu Nivernais
Aigri, Gr. arch

Sal, ἁλς. W. Hâl. Ɗ'
Sex, ἑξ.
Septem, ἑπτα.
Salio ἁλλομαι Sally.
Semi, ἡμι.
Sol, ἡλιος.
Similis, ὁμαλος, Similar, W. hei al & hafal.
Salus, ϟ'π. Heb. Seam, hem.
Heil G. Huil! heal, Sepio.
hale, whole & ἑνς.
? Sile ὁ). ϟ'π strength

In middle. Slap. clap.
Eigne. [illegible]

Sepes, heap. (Sypać. Pol.)
Sum εἰμι.
Saltus, ἁλσος,
(connected respectively with salio & ἁλω - doubtless the same with ἁλλομαι -)

Serce. Pol. Herz. G.
heart. Saus. Herda.

[illegible]

Goth. us. W. ys. Pol. & Boh. ze or z Russ iz. Slov. is.
of which
Eng. out. Sax. ut. D. uit. Dan. ud. Sw. ut. Pol. od.
Russian ot
is but another form.

[illegible]

uskunnan Goth. to know well.
ys grech W. an outcry, a screech. (Boh. zkriknauti, to cry out, W. from krik, a cry.)
zemrzeć Pol. to perish, to die utterly. zgoić, to heal completely Pol.
(Boh. zwydaný, exact observation, scouting.) Boh.
islepshati, Slov. ausschmücken, deck out. Slov.
izukrazit, Russ. " " " " Russ.
Boh. zemdleti, to faint, from mdel weak. Boh. Boh.
udvita, a very learned man, a sage, intensive of vitá. a wise or learned man Eng. a wit. A.S.
uitmaken D. to complete, make out. uithooren to give a patient hearing, exaudire, to hear out. D.
Dan. udblomstre, to bloom fully, blow or blossom out. Dan.
Sw. utmärka to distinguish, mark out.
Russ. otrabotivat, ausarbeiten, work out.
Pol. odpokutować fully atone, expiate. Pol.
P.

Slight
elevo, Lat. to
make light of

Prefix

Split. Pl ptatać
Spalten.
Pol. zlopać Eng. lap.
(as a dog.
Kopać. Pl (to dig)
scoop.

Separative or negative.

Spoil, peel
(as shent, y. schinden.
Skilja, Scylan
to separate.
s-whole.
Starve, sterben
thrive?

Stick &
Stuff (the f here
is a declined gutteral)
these words are from
the same root with
hide (inverted) comp.
G. stecken to stick & to hide.
& verstecken,
to hide. Magy. Dug.

Soll Lstoll
Sw. Stolling

Prefix

?

S. light.
Schlecht, leicht.
Snow, nix, neige.
It. neve.
Snip (Knip
Knippen
Slim schlimm.
Small, schmall.
W. mâl. Pol. mały.
Sneeze nose.
G. niesen, D niezen
Smile. Pol. miły.
dear. Eng. mild.
μειλικὸς, μαλακὸς.
mel, melos, mollis,
Eng. mellow.

Spoil, peel.
Spear, foro, bore,
Magy fúr, vc. Lat. pr. per.
Smoke W. mug, smoke
muggy.
Smooth. W. esmwyth.
from mwyth. Mitis.
Snag, knob, crag.
Spank, bang.

Slime, limus.
D. slym.
Slab, clammy.

Slack, lack, lax,
Slow. lag.
Slouch.
Sluggard laggard.
Linquo L. Lakker Dan.
Sloven W. ys-lab extended.
Stoffen D. to neglect, leave.
Slab, llab,

Shade.

Spike, pike
Spine, pin.
Spigot, peg,
Spice, piquer.
Space, spatium
pateo.

Spade.

Steam, teem?
Stem. dam, Tame
Tamuję, zatamuję
Squeeze W. gwasga.

Squall, squeal from
call. (wail, yell.)
Squash, quash, quasso,
casser.
Squib, quip.
Squabble quibble
scuffle.
Skim, swim, κυμα.
scum, foam, hab &c.
Sky. high?
Skin W. cen. ysgin.
schinden.
Skirt, kirtle

Splendor, plan. W. ray.

Stück. G. Jag. Mr.
(inverted root, cut.)

Smickra Sw. to
flatter. make much of?
Smear? Sw. smör
butter.
Skalla Sw. to sound.
call.

Tego στεγω

Prefix [illegible]

Inverted
Specus, speculum a cave.

Sleek, gleich Slicke, glide
Slim schlimm. neige, [illegible] neue.
Slip, schlüpfen,
schleppen, glib, llib, yslib,
Snip, knippen.
Slot obsd. claudo, Slot, claudo.
schließen, Sw. sluta,
Schleuse, sluice.

Slam, clap.
Slap, clap.
G. Schlappe W. llab.
Slash, lash, clash, clatter, ? llâth, schlagen, slay.
Slide, glide, schlitten.
Sled, glide
Sleek, gleich, sleigh, slight, schlecht.
Sleeve, glove, W. llaw the hand
as. cuff from Heb.
Slip, glib, llib, yslib, L. labor.
Snort, grunt.
Sliver, clip, W. glaiv a sword, yslaw
a slice, llaiv. shears
Snarl, gnarl,
Snapsack, knapsack
Snag, knob.
[illegible]

prefixed to words beginning with a guttural, in which the sibilant & guttural coalesce.

Scad. Sh. English.	splendor. W. plan ray.	Inverted [illegible]	German. Dan. Sw.
Short, curtus.			
Ship, skiff from scaphe, a boat formed by excavating the trunk of a tree. σκάφη	skiff	Shed. Dach.	Schwert, sword Kord. Pol.
Shriek, creak. croak (another form of cry.)	screech.		Schreien, cry.
Shell. hull, cell, (χελος a tortoise, an animal with a shell.	scale, skull.		Schale.
Sheet, schedula, σχεδη from σχιζω cut.			
Sheriff, Sc. Greif, an overseer. Graf. Magy. gereb. Landgrave. Margrave &c	reeve		
Shudder quatio. dread, threat one word. (see D. prefix.) schaudern,			
Shend to injure Shade. W. ysgodi. Wa	scandal.		
Shoe			
Show σκοπεω. rightly means to look Schauen			

Shovel. Wysgubell. scoop, s, cup.
scovel a mop for
ovens.

Shred. shear? scrid.

Shrub from grow. scrub.

Shuffle, cuff. scuffle

Shroud scrud. Sax.

Shake quake.

Squall, squeal.
from call, wail, yell.
Shy, scheuen, Sw. skygg. Sky to shun.
Schenchen. Sp. esquivo.
It. schifo.

Shirt kirtle skirt.

Sharp herbly. acerbus.

Probowac. Pol.
Sprobowac to prove,
Spank - pango.

Grab grasp
clasp

Scombrun, with a guttural at the end of a word

Flash, Blask. P.

St. prefix & affix

Stretch, reach.
G reichen, D. rekken.
uitrekken. rego.
porrigo. traho.
Strike from reach.
Strict or straight
from right, recht,
rectus, rego.
Stroll, roll, (whirl
wirl)
Struggle, wriggle.
Strain f. drain.

Strip f. rip,
rapio, rob. &c
gripe, grab.
Steep, deep.
Strange, range.
stranger, ranger, as
stroller, f. roll.

Strap, rope,
lat strupus, a thong.
stirrup.

Street from road
N. ystryd (but lat.
Stratum, N. rhodio
Boh. Brod, a fond.
gradior. walk.

Stuttendantpe,
Magy. kép.

Shade

Spike, pike
Spigot, peg,
Spice, piquer.
Spine, pin.

Durst.
Thirst.

Stridere, grate grit v.c. Schaffen, Magy. kép.

Size & excellence & value...

Dear Dr. Great.

Si

The Senses.

Mel
Melos
Μελῳδία.

Sehri Koptisch.

Ship.

C. d, t, s, z, c, b, p, v, m,
Carnel Sc. Ship. κυμβη a boat
Coble Sc, smll. bt.
Vaca Jorga.

Sundries

tideons

odpierać Pol. to parry.

Were. East coast of New-Holland. bad.
Hoof ὄνθη.

Hailih.

Crios. Gad. ἥλιος
Grian, Irish. Hail. W.

Lugras. Stars.
Toulouse dialect,

Egwju. Fetu. M. Afr.

Hun. Akra.

Jiro. Kanga. M. Afr.

Diar to see Zig.
Too two heat. Tonga
Tuah hey. Hau asa).
Tôin. Suaken. } M. Afr.

Latau ~~Mangree~~
(Mangree. M. Af)

Tillo. Mandingo M. Af.

Affix. grow.

Ιρεφω. Tree

T. before i consonant

Tjuf Sw.
Thief. Tyv. Dan.

Think & say, o see. ~~[illegible]~~

Denken, dico. δοκέω.
Guess, gadać.
Wissen,

T affix coalescing with guttural.

Throat [illegible] W. Mogu.

Thrive, rife, ripe, from grow, grove.

Τρεφω.

[illegible]

Thrum, [illegible].

affix in the middle of a word.

Τύπτω

Fero, porto.

Macto (root mag.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Time as circle

काल (kāl Sans. to compute time काल (kāla). time Cana hour zig.
Καιρὸς occasion)

Sonja

[illegible]

Tribe - stirps.
Tan, plan[illegible], plant[illegible]

Beim gut. (Keim [illegible])

To

Trees for shade, covering. Vines &c

C. d, t, s. C. b, p, m, C. l; d. C, l, m,

Cedar.

Kwpeys, a laurel.

Hedera.

Hop.

To

Transposed roots

Mulilo } Fire
Umlelo }
in the Koossa &
Beetjuna two dialects
of S. Africa. Ad p. 288.

Transposed Roots.

Droga Pl. road.

Brod Bh. a ford

Must & Stum new wine.

Komor. M. mirk. grim.

Hely M. Locus.

Durus, rudus, hard, crude.

Coblér. zig. Elbow. Ellbogen.

Corby. zig. Branch. Brachium,

Chapescar Zig. Échapper.

Kiher. zig. Haus.

Gat. Magy. Dyke.

Fungen, gräfen, fog Magy. Kneipen
Sack case.
Dach shed.

Gobelet beaker.

Gandeo, glad. Ic. Hlae to laugh. Kätr Ic. glad. Sw. skratta.
Hima clamore,
Vacuum cave.
Weichen, give, (as yield from geldan to pay.) i.e. tribute.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Lake, hole [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Tömma empty.
demo.

[illegible]

Cervus, furca,
fork.

Almond. Mandel. Pol.
Pol. Mygdalus Lat.
Sp. Almendra It Mandola.

[illegible]

German. ziehen.
Magyar. huz

Perdix, partridge
Pol. Kuropatwa.

[illegible]

bury, bergen
graben.

Transitive & intransitive

aid αἰτεω. Lobeck, [illegible]

Vinco, weichen.

Berek, (Wäldchen).
Brake.

Words pronounced with short vowel without double consonant.

Vineyard
(Vinegar)(but) Primer.
Dragon
Diana
Syracuse
Vicar

Verbs active & neuter.

Change of vowels

Fall, fell
Sit, set
Lie, lay,
Drip, drop.
Caedo, Cádo.
Salac Salic.

Drink, drench,

Robbed, bereft
Captus. bereft.

Vulgarisms (suppressed.)

to empt for empty.

Vulgarismo. (supposed)

Changes of Vowels.

Stick, stake. Deck, Dach. Peep. pipe.

[illegible]

Rash, rush.

Ill, ail,
Pain, pine, spire, spear,

[illegible]
jut, jet.

[illegible]

Jest, taste.
top, tip.

in the place of a guttural.

Sword, Schwert
Kord. Pl. swird

Weed, gäten.

[illegible]

st. [illegible]

Wrinkle, einkle.
Teut. kronckelen
Belg. krinkelen.

Wis L. Chu c. Pl.

at the end of words.

Draw, drag drive, (asprtd, thrive, with intensive, ſtrive.)
Sorrow, Sorge.

Row, ridge.
Sc. rigg rück.
Furrow. Furche.
Saw. saga,
from Saegan

Middle.

Fager Sw. Favr. Dn.
Pawn, pignus.
Dawn.

Water.	River	Water	River.
Ap. Sans.	Obe. Siber.		Duna Turowe.
Af. Kurdish	Aube. Fr.		Doon Sc.
Ab. Pers.	Avon. Eng.		Don.
	Amnis. river Lat.		
	(as somnus or sopnus or		
	sompnus)		
	Bainne Ir. water.		Tanais.
going			Deniz Turk. sea
			Doc. Galofs. M. Afr.
Mn Koptisch			
Mem. Hebrew.			
Mi Tigrisch.			
mi. Hanasa M. Af.			
Samoreds. Bi.			
Kurilians. Pi			
Delewares. N. A. Beh.			
Imber.	Inver. Ir. mth of stm.	Bir Ir.	
Abre. Lap. rain	Ebro		
Umpe Tamticough	Abber. W. mth of str.		
Ind. N. A.	Beru. W. cataract.		
Bir Ir.	(also foam. comp. ἀφρός)		

Water

Water.	Rine.	Water.	Rine
Vlz	Ouse.		Ar. rinn Heb.
Visge yel	Isis.		Ayr. Sc.
Is	Ister		Jaro river Egypt
Szu Turk.			Tanow. Sc.

Water	Rine
Aqua.	Ahva. Goth river

Dniester. Pond. point

Welsh, [illegible]

[illegible] Negau, [illegible]
[illegible] a hornet, thorn, [illegible]
Ifaglu [illegible] φλέγειν.

Names of ...

The wind.
Venis. Ve
wend

Ruzgiár. Turk.
[illegible]

Havili Ing.
a gale, Hawla
to flee.

in the place of a guttural.

Sword, Schwert
Kord. Pl. swird

Weed, gäten.

[illegible]

Wrinkle, crinkle.
Teut. kronckelen
Belg. krinkelen.

Wisl. Chu c. Pl.

at the end of words.

Draw, drag. drive, (asprtd, thrive, with intensive, ſtrive.)
Sorrow, Sorge.

Row, ridge.
Sc. rigg. rück.
Furrow. Furche.
Saw. saga,
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Ap. Sans.	Obe. Siber.		Duna
Af. Kurdish	Aube. Fr.		Doon Sc.
Ab. Pers.	Avon. Eng.		Don.
	Amnis. river Lat. (as somnus or sopnus or sompnus)		
	Bainne Ir. water.		Tanais.
going			Deniz Turk. sea
			Doc. Galofs. M. Afr.
Mu Koptisch			
Mem. Hebrew.			
Mi Tigrisch.			
mi. Hausa M. Af.			
Samoeds. Bi.			
Kurilians. Pi			
Delewares. N. A. Beh.			
Imber.	Inver. Ir. mth of stm.	Bir Ir.	
Abre. Lap. rain	Ebro		
Umhe Tamticough	Abber. W. mth of str.		
Ind. N. A.	Beru. W. cataract.		
Bir Ir.	(also foam. comp. ἀφρός)		

Water

Water.	Rine.	Water.	Rine
Vlz	Ouse.		Ar. rinn Heb.
[illegible]	Isis.		Ayr. Sc.
Is	Ister		Paro river Egypt
Szu Turk.			Tanow. Sc

Water	Rine
Aqua.	Ahva. Goth river

Dniester. Pond. point

[illegible]

[illegible] Negare, [illegible]
[illegible] a hornet, thorn, [illegible]
Ifaglu [illegible] φλέγειν

Names of

The wind.
Venis. Ve
wend

Ruzgiár. Turk.
[illegible]

Havili Ing.
a gale, Hawla
[illegible] flee.

Words of a h orig' sense. [illegible]

[illegible]

Words of different meanings in different tongues.

Jetzt, now
Yet, noch.

Torno, (limited).
Leb. Pl. head (Jan)
[illegible]

Hour Copt. day.

Nadel & needle.
Harm Gm. Harmdy.

Words of which we have two forms.
One Dan, one more modern.

Track, trace
from traho.
[illegible]

Words Saxon, or from Latin, or French

Trace (of carriage)
from Trado
Jug, from Teagan.

Spinal
for sutural

cry,

croak, screech
shriek
krzek & skrzek
M. akroakg.

Yellow [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Zigueuner words

Delvo - valley. (Eng. delve)
Gero, happy χαίρω to rejoice
Chadum sword
Chev hole.
Devel. god.
Dar fear.
Dur wide.
Doriove or doriobb
a river
Durya sea. (waters Tens)
(comp. Eng. drown, drink)
Dur Ir. water.)
Car. heat
Can lift hand.
Dian to see
Dini a pound.

A.

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B.

As substitute for Guttural 18. 19. 20
Boy 21.
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Cr. jutts, broken 64.
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αὐτόσιτος one who [illegible] bring [illegible]
αὐτόκλητος self-invited —

F. 2. I. 1

and ever as he [illegible] his part did earne [illegible]
To prove his [illegible] in battell [illegible]

F. 2. I. 1. 3.

[illegible] in his heart some [illegible] care she [illegible]
[illegible] by him in a [illegible]

F. 2. I. 1. 4.

Therefore I read [illegible]

B. 2. C. 1. 13.

But full of [illegible] & greedy [illegible]

Ib. 14.

[illegible] made
A little glaring light much like a shade.

Resolved [illegible] all [illegible] 14.

[illegible] 24

[illegible] In

33

[illegible] Sowne

[illegible] 41

[illegible]

51.

[illegible]

47

[illegible]

C. 4. 11.

[illegible]

[illegible] 7

[illegible]

[illegible] strokes.

[illegible] 18

[illegible] 23

[illegible] 29

[illegible] 32

[illegible] parts.

[illegible]

[illegible] simply mind

C.3.1.

[illegible]

[illegible] 4

[illegible]

[illegible] 5

[illegible]

[illegible]

Send to [illegible]
[illegible]

She has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Danger
In him the [illegible] [illegible] she speaks [illegible]
Of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible]
To [illegible] [illegible]; his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before.
30
a [illegible] pray to save [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] his father [illegible] wagne.
43
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
12
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] passage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
13
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
14 [illegible]

all [illegible] [illegible]. 16. [illegible]
Arag. in habit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 18
May [illegible] the wagne was very [illegible] [illegible].
19
From [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (with [illegible]
And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
From [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
20
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
22
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

23

an hateful snake, the [illegible] is [illegible]
In [illegible] folds, & [illegible] sting implyes:
Stile as her rode, he gnashed his teeth to die.
Those heaps of gold with [illegible]
64. 31.

Therewith [illegible] gaze [illegible] greedily.
Redoubled bathide ready to darrayne 40

No knight but treachour [illegible] false [illegible]
By this false [illegible] unworthie ware.
C5. 47.

That I his shield have [illegible] from [illegible] foe.
C.5. [illegible]

[illegible] great [illegible] is [illegible]
C.5 25.

And he, the man [illegible] rode [illegible]
Shall with his own [illegible] price [illegible]
26

[illegible] cruel wounds with [illegible]
And [illegible] to Pluto's [illegible] are [illegible]
32. [illegible]

[illegible] to his [illegible]
C4.

[illegible] bid [illegible]
[illegible] 35

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
C.5. 42.

[illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible] parish.

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